NEVER BE WITHOUT
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT,
A CHEAP AND EFFECTIVE REMEDY FOR
Prickly Heat, Piles, Chafed Skin, Sore Eyes, Cuts, Insect Bites or Stings, and most Skin Ailments.
Rose from Animal Fat—Keeps Good in any Climate.
Sold in Large Pots, 1s½d. each.
F. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER,
AWARDED 57 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,904—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1892.

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BEST CLARETS.
We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	Pts.		Qts.	Pts.
17-12	8-14	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	17-12	8-14
12-12	7-6		12-12	7-6
23-4	15-10	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	23-4	15-10
35-4	14-2		35-4	14-2
44-12	23-6	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	44-12	23-6

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
B.I.	HIMALAYA	7000	2000	J. Orman	19th Nov.
†	PENINSULAR	5645	1200	A. C. Loggin	26th "
B.I.	CLYDE	4158	800	J. C. Parfitt	3rd Dec.
†	ORIENTAL	5645	1200	L. H. Moule	10th "
B.I.	GANGES	4208	800	T. J. Alderton	17th "
†	PENINSULAR	5645	1200	A. C. Loggin	24th "
B.I.	SUTLEJ	4205	800	W.D.G. Worcester	31st "
					1893.
†*	ORIENTAL	5645	1200	L. H. Moule	7th Jan.
B.I.	VALETTA	4919	1000	R. F. Briscoe	14th "
†	PENINSULAR	5645	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st "
B.I.	PEKIN	3908	750	T. S. Angus	28th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th Feb.
B.I.	ORIENTAL	5645	1200	L. H. Moule	11th "
†	PENINSULAR	5645	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th "
B.I.	VICTORIA	6986	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th "
†	SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weigheil	4th March.
B.I.	THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th "
†	ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th "
				Tuesday 3 p.m.	
Ex. M.	PESHAWUR	3927	750	W. A. Wheler	18th April.
				Saturday.	
B.I.	CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	22nd April.
†	SIAM	3060	500	H. T. Weigheil	29th "
B.I.	VICTORIA	6208	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.
The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.
†* This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers transhipp there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.
A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.
The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.
Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.
16th Nov. 14th Dec. 11th Jan.
30th Nov. 28th Dec. 24th "
In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, November 14, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on :
15th Dec., 12th Jan., and 9th Feb., 1893.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov., 17, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIZ	F. Eggor	4,600	750	1st Jan.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.
THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,800	550	22nd Nov.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,400	650	22nd Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
ORION	G. Wallusching	3,200	500	8th Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.
For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, November 5, 1892.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1892, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
Passengers are invited to be on board by 1 p. m. in the Prince's Dock on the day of sailing.
A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES arranged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.

SECOND SALOON.

The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 868 tons, on the 23rd November, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 20th November, at 11 a. m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on the 19th November, noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole Porebunder, Cutch Mandvi, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on the 24th November, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on applicat on to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1892. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.
SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.
LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.
REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.
PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING KING and Co. are met on arrival at —
Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool..... " KING, BAILLIE and Co.
And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.
BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.
LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.
DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.
TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.
RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.
CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMIL TON & Co., Calcutta. KING, BAILLIE & Co., Liverpool.
R. B. KING, Hyderabad (Deccan).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.
CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning *via* Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta
A STEAMER	2,000	On or about 30th November.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1892. Agents.

CHEAP PASSAGES, HOMEWARD AND OUTWARD.

PASSAGES promptly engaged and best Berths secured FREE OF COMMISSION, in P. and O. and all other LINERS, 1st and 2nd Saloon; and also in selected NON-LINERS, such as the "BEDOUIN," "WOODS," &c., from Rs. 200 to 300 to the Continent, and Rs. 300 to Rs. 375 to English ports, 1st Saloon.
Outward, in Non-Liners, from £25 to £30 per adult. Saloon.
CONTINENTAL RAIL-TICKETS provided, and SLEEPING CAR BERTHS engaged.
HEAVY BAGGAGE stored, shipped, or forwarded by P. and O. at Cargo rates to port of destination or address.
PASSENGERS met on arrival and departure by reliable Agents.
SOVEREIGNS, DRAFTS, AND CIRCULAR NOTES supplied at best rates.
LADIES, Children, and Gentlemen respectively grouped in selected Saloon cabins; special arrangement for families and Parties.
INSURANCE effected at reasonable rates.
ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE TELEGRAMS arranged for economically.
INTEREST at 3 per cent. allowed on passage money deposited with us in advance.
Full particulars supplied and HAND-BOOKS sent free on application.

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY—28, APOLLO STREET.
KARACHI—Camp.
LONDON—27, LEADENHALL STREET, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Impure Water is one of the chief sources of TYPHOID FEVER & CHOLERA.
CHEAVIN'S PATENT "IDIOCATHARTES."
REMOVEABLE PLATE WATER FILTER.
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress; H. R. H. the Prince of Wales; H. M. Leopold II., King of the Belgians; their late Majesties the Emperor Napoleon III. and the King of the Netherlands, &c., &c., &c.

They are constructed on the most scientific principles, and yet are so exceedingly simple that they cannot get out of order, differing in their construction and arrangement from all other Filters. The Filter is simplicity itself, easy to manage and under perfect control, while its deodorising and purifying powers are much greater than those of any other. It can be thoroughly cleansed and taken to pieces (leaving the whole of the interior open for inspection) and re-charged with the fresh filtering material in a few minutes.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—		
No. 000 Half gallon size	10 8	12 0
" 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	13 0	14 8
" 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	17 0	19 0
" 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	22 8	25 0
" 2 Five gallon size	30 0	34 0
" 3 Six gallon size	39 0	44 0

Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) Rs. 5-0 and 5-12.

Coir Coverings for above at following charges :— ½ Gallon, Rs. 2; 1½ Gallon, Rs. 3; 2½ Gallons, Rs. 4.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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IN EVERY DETAIL.
WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS
Of the best Brands and of every description.
WRITING CASES AND DESKS,
Specially fitted for the use of Tourists and Travellers.
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AMMUNITION.
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TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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KEMP'S FEVER MIXTURE,
A SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.
Per Bottle, Re. 1.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

IMMENSE SALE! LARGE DEMAND!!
NATIONAL HAIR DYE.
THE only Reliable, Prompt and Agreeable Hair Dye that will positively restore Grey Hair to its original Natural shade, Re. 1-8.
170, Shaik Memon Street. {F. S. MADON & CO.,} Bombay.

The "Cream of Scotch Whiskies," and has an enormous sale.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
PHILLIPS & Co's "FERRINTOSH" WHISKY.
Guaranteed Pure and Wholesome, and of delicate Fragrance.
Per Dozen, Rs. 25.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WHISKY IN THE MARKET.
Chemists, Wine, and General Merchants. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY & POONA.

MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE,
PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
BOMBAY, MEDOWS STREET, 58.
PORTRAITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND IN THE HIGHEST STYLE.
ENLARGEMENTS! SPECIALITY. ENLARGEMENTS!!
ON
Bromide Platinotype, Carbon, Porcelain, or Canvas, in Black, White, Oil and Water-colours, finished in the most Artistic Style.
OUTDOOR PHOTOGRAPHIC BUNGALOWS, VIEWS, HORSES, AND GROUPS AT SPECIAL RATES.
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PHOTOGRAPHERS AND ENLARGERS,
PREMISES LATELY OCCUPIED BY P. VUCCINO & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, 58, ALL WORK GUARANTEED PERMANENT. BOMBAY.

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KEMP & Co.'s
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.
SHOULD India's climate settle
'Neath the thatching of your pate,
For the baldness of a friar
You will not have long to wait.
IF your hair is slowly thinning,
It is time you turned about
To secure a safe prescription
And prevent its dropping out.
DERMATOLOGISTS all tell us,
And undoubtedly 'tis true;
For a cranium's best intrest
Once a week we must shampoo.
JUST explore your polar regions,
Use KEMP'S well-known HAIR DOUCHE too,
It will crown itself with glory,
And your head with hair renew.
Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

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ROTARY SANITARY TOOTH BRUSH.
The only Tooth Brush made on Hygienic Principles.
ORDINARY TOOTH BRUSHES, as all Dentists know, are hurtful to the Teeth, as they do not reach the crevices between the Teeth at all, but force the decomposing matter collecting on the surface of the Teeth into the crevices and add to other impurities and particles of food already there.
KEMP'S ROTARY BRUSH
totally removes all Impurities, and is highly recommended by
MESSRS. BROMLEY AND CAMPBELL,
Surgeon Dentists of Bombay.
Per dozen Rs. 12; each Re. 1-4.
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KEMP'S TAN CREAM.
FOR BROWN LEATHER BOOTS, &c.
THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIAL :—
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
DEAR SIRS,—Please send me one Dozen Bottles of YOUR TAN CREAM LEATHER POLISH. It's the best in this Country, and my brother Officers have used up the last dozen you sent me.
Yours Truly,
(Signed) R. C. S. C., Lieut.,
Hyderabad.
Per dozen, Rs. 5. Per Bottle, As. 8.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

THE MOST POPULAR
SQUARE PIANOFORTES
OF THE DAY.
SCHIEDMAYER STUTTGART
GOLD MEDAL AND SOEHNE'S
IRON STANDARD INDIAN SQUARES.
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SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA AND BURMAH,
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Cigars and Cheroots
of all descriptions.
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Egyptian Cigarettes
of finest qualities,
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Bent Wood Furniture,
Best makers and newest shapes.
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Folding Tables and Camp Cots,
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COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
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Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,
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CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.
THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.
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POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
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RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

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CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to
MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BEST TONIC & TOILET WATER.
READ WHAT THE GREAT AMERICAN WHISTLING LADY (LA BELLE SIFFLUESE) says :—
Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket,
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GENTLEMEN,—I take much pleasure in stating to you that I have been using your "Microbe Killer" for the past six weeks as a Tonic and a general "Pick-Me-Up." It is the finest Tonic the World ever produced. As a Toilet Water it has no equal. I would not be without it for many times its cost.
Yours Very Truly,
ALICE J. SHAW.
AGENTS FOR RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER: PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

'XMAS CARDS!'XMAS CARDS!!
WE have just unpacked a most extensive Assortment of ENTIRELY NEW CARDS, consisting of Ivorites, Velvet, Plush, Floral, Mechanical, and Indian Views.
BOLTON & COMPANY,
IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

JUST ARRIVED.
FELT HATS! FELT HATS!!
THORPE & CO.'S
SPECIAL SHIPMENT OF THE ABOVE.
NEW SHAPES; FASHIONABLE COLOURS;
THE BEST QUALITY.
BLACK,
FAWN,
MOUSE,
TERRA-COTTA,
BAY BROWN,
NUT-BROWN,
GREY,
SOFT (CLERICAL),
VARSITY CAPS } Rs. 8-8.
STRAW HATS. Rs. 2-8.
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ELECTRO-TECHNICAL DEPARTMENT.
CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
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ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET.
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ST. MARTIN'S
PULMONARY BALSAM
IS a purely Vegetable Preparation, highly recommended for the immediate relief of Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. As. 8 and Re. 1 per Bottle.
CHEMISTS. } F. S. MADON & CO., { DRUGGISTS.
170, SHAIK MEMON ST., NEAR ZOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

(LA BELLE SIFFLEUSE.)

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF

MR. ARTHUR TAYLOR,

Who has just arrived by the Mail Steamer from London.

PART I.

1 Overture.....Fra Diavolo .....Auber.
String Band.
2 Song.....Nazareth .....Gounod.
Mr. Arthur Taylor.
(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)
3 Bolero .....Moszkouki.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

(With Orchestral Accompaniment.)

4 Scherzo .....In B Flat Minor .....Chopin.
Mr. Edgar Hulland.
5 Song .....Ho ! Jolly Jenkin (Ivanhoe)..Sullivan.
Mr. Arthur Taylor.
6 {(a) Chaconne .....} Durand.
{(b) Valse.....}

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

PART II.

7 Selection.....Pirates of Penzance ...Sullivan.
Band.
8 {a Souvenir .....De Hassral.....Tschaikowsky.
{b Gavotte.....Leonora .....Dalnlo.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

9 Song.....A Warrior Bold.....S. Adams.
Mr. Arthur Taylor.
10 Grande Polonaise .....Liszt.
Mr. Edgar Hulland.
11 Il Bacio .....Arditi.

MRS. ALICE SHAW.

(With Orchestral Accompaniment).

12 Selection.....Ceque Dansait Grand ..
macro Caprice.....Walker.
Band.

Prices, Rs. 4, 3, 2, and 1.
Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.
Box Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co., Ld.

T. V. TWINNING.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE WILLARD OPERA CO.

Director .....Mr. Pemberton W. Willard.

PROGRAMME :—

A NEW INDIAN OPERA IN TWO ACTS.

"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

BY EDWARD SOLOMON

(THE RAGE OF LONDON.)

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Punka.....(The Rajah of Chutney-pore) .....Mr. P. B. Bathurst.
Indru .....(his son).....Mr. E. Fearnley.
Pyjama .....(The Grand Vizier).....Mr. Harry Hall.
Baboo Currie ..(Proprietor of Nautch Troupe).....Mr. Munro.

AND

Chinna Loofa ...(Punka's Poor Relation)Miss Vera Patey.
Suttee .....(a Poor Relation) .....Miss Milne.
Hollee Beebee... } (Nautch Girls) ..... { Miss Ethel Mackay.
Banyan ..... } { Miss Madie Bennett.
Kalico..... } { Miss Williams.

AND

Bumbo.....(An Idol).....Mr. P. W. Willard.

ACT I.

STREET IN THE OUTSKIRTS OF CHUTNEYPORE.

ACT II.

COURTYARD OF THE RAJAH'S PALACE.

The following Dances will be introduced :—
The INDIAN NAUTCH DANCE.
The TURKISH SKIRT DANCE.
The SKELETON DANCE ECCENTRIQUE.
The FRENCH BURLESQUE DANCE.
And the PAS DE QUATRE.

The Scenery for this Production painted by the Company's Scenic Artist, Mr. SMYTHE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION :—Boxes to hold 4, Rs. 16 ; Box Seats, Rs. 4 ; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 3 ; Pit Stalls, Rs. 2 ; and Pit, Rs. 1. Military and Navy in Uniform, Half-Price to Second and Back Seats.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

The Indian Decorations have been kindly loaned by
TELLERY & Co.,
INDIAN ART GALLERY.

ALL Persons having claims against, or being indebted to the Estate of the late Capt. JOHN EDGAR BARRY, 19th Bombay Infantry, are requested to submit the same to the Undersigned within one month from this date, after which no CLAIMS will be entertained.

G. E. WALTER, CAPT., 19TH BO. INFY.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

Mhow, 15th Nov. 1892.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the article, "BRAN in BAGS," will be re-tested for Tonnage on WEDNESDAY, 23rd November, 1892, at 11 A.M., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Carnac Bunder, when the attendance of those interested is invited.

By Order of the Committee,
JOHN MARSHALL,
Secretary.

Chamber of Commerce : Bombay, 17th November, 1892.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTING ADDITIONAL WATERWAYS between Rungapuram and Nandyal Stations of this Railway. Estimate Rs. 61,113 ; details are as under :—

		Rs.
1.	Conversion of 1-10 ft. Girder into 1-20 ft. Girder Bridge at mile 295-4	2,181
2.	Do. double 3 ft. Slab into 1-30 ft. Girder at mile 295-7	5,082
3.	Do. do. at mile 295-10	5,943
4.	Do. 1-10 ft. into 1-20 ft. at 297-4	4,674
5.	Do. do. at mile 300-16	2,410
6.	Do. do. at mile 301-12	2,889
7.	Raising Embankment and Bridges between miles 301-3 and 302-7	7,387
8.	Do. bank and bandar 316¾	16,295
9.	Adding 4-20 ft. Girders to Bridge at mile 316¾	14,251

Tenders will be received up to 10th December, 1892, (inclusive). They should be sent in a sealed cover addressed to the undersigned, headed "Tenders for the Additional Waterways between Rungapuram and Nandyal." The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

A. H. MACKENZIE, Resident Engineer,
Kistna Division, S. M. Ry., Guntakul.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 P.M., on MONDAY, 28th Instant, for the SUPPLY of the following Disinfectants during the year 1893-94 :—

Calvert's 15 per cent Carbolic Acid Powder.
" 5 " Carbolic Acid.
" Cresol.
Phenyle.
Sanitas Powder.

Any other guaranteed Disinfectants either in powder or liquid.

Printed forms of Tenders and condition of contract can be had on payment of One Rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 1,000 must be paid into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal or of refusal to sign the contract.

The successful tenderer will have to pay a further deposit as per conditions of contract.

The successful Tenderer will have to pay the full Stamp duty on his contract and the charges for executing it.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Sealed samples must accompany tenders.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office : Bombay, 17th Nov., 1892.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay on MONDAY, 28th instant, up to 2 P.M., for the SUPPLY of the following articles during the year 1893-94 :—

1.—Hay, greengrass and Rice straw for Municipal bullocks, heifers, calves and horses from 1st March 1893 to 28th February, 1894.

2.—Hay and rice straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract, &c., can be obtained on payment of One Rupee for each Form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid separately into the Chief Accountant's Office, at the time of lodging tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender or of refusal to sign the contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full Stamp duty on their contracts and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the Tenders will make up Ten Per Cent. on the amount of the contract.

Hay, straw, and greengrass to be of the first quality and sample of the same must be lodged in the Health Officer's Department.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right before accepting tenders of revising such of the rates in successful tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office : Bombay, 17th November, 1892.

A. P. CORTEZ AND CO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

24, Bake House Lane, Fort, Bombay.

UNDERTAKE to EXECUTE such as Chalk Drawing and Printing Cheques, Share Certificate, Receipt Bills, Bill Forms, Mill Labels in Gold or in Colours, Maps and Plans, Diagram, &c. Specimen on view.

Photo enlarged and Printed in Oil or Water Colours or in Crayon. House decorated by an experienced Artist. The establishment is under the management of an experienced Austrian Lithographer.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

STRIPED FLANNEL SUITINGS (Coat and Trousers), thoroughly Shrunk, Superior Cut and Manufacture, Rs. 27 cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

DAHLIAS, 30 DISTINCT SORTS ; Begonias, Gloxinias, Garden Seeds, Pumps, and other Sundries.—PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

CEYLON TEA.—Rose Pekoe, Re 1-8 ; Flowery Orange Pekoe, Re. 1-4 ; Broken Orange Pekoe, Re 1-2 ; Orange Pekoe, Re 1 ; Pekoe, As 14 ; Pekoe Souchong, As. 12 ; and Souchong As. 10 per lb. These Teas are specially manufactured of finest selected leaves only, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than any other firm in India.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Meadows Street.

BEST DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, on cut, As. 13 per lb. ; Bacon on cut, As. 13 per lb. ; Best Hams, as supplied to several Hotels, Clubs, and Messes. Freshness and Quality confidently guaranteed, As. 13 per lb. Just unpacked per "Himalaya."—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

WANTED, a hard working LADY or MAN Assistant, with thorough knowledge of correspondence and accounts. Apply to "M," care of this Paper.

WANTED, SIX GENERAL CIRCUS ARTISTS. Apply to "A. S.," General Post Office, Calcutta, at once.

WANTED.—A EUROPEAN GENTLEMAN, thoroughly experienced in all departments of Mercantile business, presently Managing Secretary of a Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Company, is open for an engagement. Highest references. Address "SCOTCHMAN, Office of this Paper.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES !!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

THE FINISHING FRENCH CLASS FOR LADIES (Conversational and Literary) will be REFORMED on MONDAY, the 21st inst.—O. S. PEDRAZA, Albert Building.

SILVER CHAINS of all kinds, for Ladies and Gentlemen, with Tassels and without Tassels, Rs. 4 to Rs. 15. Chains not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

£1,692,564 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1891, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady-trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made always ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

J. A. DA CUNHA, STRING and MILITARY BAND supplier and Music Teacher. Terms Moderate. Apply Cavel Street, near the Roman Catholic Church, Bombay.

CLERK, seeks an EMPLOYMENT outstation (good reference can be given) would be willing to go to any African ports. Apply "CLERK," care of this Paper.

MATHERAN.—Mr. J. X. PINTO, Proprietor of PINTO'S HOTEL, begs to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen that his well-known and most central Hotel is NOW OPEN to VISITORS. Terms Moderate.

CARRIAGES ON HIRE.—First-Class and very Comfortable CARRIAGES of all kinds, with excellent Horses, can be had on Hire Per Day or Month at the LIVERY STABLE of Mr. PESTONJEE EDULJEE SHROFF, Picket Road, Bombay. A Trial Solicited.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FREE.—Complete ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE is now ready, Post free, with order forms and envelopes on application.—The ARMY, NAVY & CIVIL SERVICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY of INDIA, Ld., Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

HOP-ALE, Ginger-Ale, Raspberryade, Gingerade, Lemonade, Tonic Water, and Seltzer 12 Annas per dozen.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street.

PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

TO CLEAR A CONSIGNMENT.—The following Wines of best qualities can be had very cheap :—Legarde and Co.'s Champaigne, Muscatel and Prunello Wines, Cocoa Bitters, and Chateau Margaux Claret, from JEEJEEBHAI JEHANGEER and Co., Marine Street ; also FRASER and Co., CHEMISTS, Sub-Agents, Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets : by . E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHARTON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A.S.G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat :—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success." Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious," &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tanna W. Works :—"Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case." R. Crizzle, Esq., in charge, Tunnels, Golikara :—"I consider it a marvel." Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—"It is a sure cure for malarious fever." P. J. Daly, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway :—"It is really a dying man's Gold Drops." Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and DANTRA & Co., at Re. 1.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

FOR SALE.—NEGATIVES of PHOTOS, by P. Vuccino, also First Class Photographs Printed and Colored. Apply MANECK & Co., Photo Artists, late P. Vucchio, 6, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, or HIRE, from 1st December, two second-hand BILLIARD TABLES, in good condition. Apply to JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

OVERLAND SUMMARY published Weekly on the departure of English Mails. Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged ; Army Orders, &c. 1st Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

A REGISTER for the TRANSFER of this Bank's Shares in the Bombay Presidency has been OPENED at this Branch.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, 5th November, 1892.

PRINTING PAPERS Manufactured by Messrs. JOHN DICKINSON and Co. London, specially for Indian Markets.

To-day's Issue of the *Bombay Gazette* is printed on J. D. & Co's Lion Brand Croxley Brown Label Printings.

REWARD Rs. 100.

LOST.—A well-bred White FOX TERRIER DOG, with a black head and thick cut tail, answers to the name of Laddie. Escaped from the Government Dockyard on the morning of the 7th Instant. A reward of Rs. 100 will be paid for its recovery by

W. M. EDWARDS,
H. M. I. M. Dockyard.

Bombay, 15th Nov. 1892.

Rs. 70 REWARD.

A WHITEHEAD TORPEDO having been LOST outside Bombay Harbour, Notice is hereby given that the above REWARD will be paid to any person recovering the same and delivering it on Board one of Her Majesty's Ships. The Torpedo is stuck in the mud in 9 fathoms of water, 3¼ miles S. S. W., from the Prongs Lt., and 3 miles N. W. from the Outer Light Vessel or with the Sunk Rock Light in line with the Prongs Lt., 3¼ miles from the latter.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of such quantities of pure clean TALLOW as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st January, 1893, estimated at 10 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire) on Wednesday, 23rd instant, after which hour no Tender will be received. Forms of tender can be obtained from the undersigned. A small sample of about 8 oz. of Tallow must accompany each Tender.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office : Parel, 11th November, 1892.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of COCOANUT OIL, required by the Company for 12 months, commencing the 1st day of February, 1893, estimated at 550 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed, and accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained, and sample seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th November, 1892.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS for the SUPPLY of about 360 Tons PETROLEUM LUBRICATING AXLE OIL, for the year 1893, will be received by the Company's Agent at his Office, up to Gun-fire, on MONDAY, the 28th instant.

The Petroleum Oil must be of quality equal to that imported by Messrs. T. R McLellan and Co. of Karachi, and only the tenders of recognized importers will be considered.

The Oil to be delivered in monthly instalments of about 30 Tons per month in wagons at the Company's General Stores, Parel, at the Contractor's risk in good stout sound casks or iron drums.

Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Petroleum Oil," and a deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany the tender without which it will not be considered.

Government Papers or other Securities should be endorsed in favour of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

E. S. LUARD,
Ag. Loco. and Carr. Superintendent.

Parel Works, 16th November, 1892.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

CASTOR OIL CAKE FOR SALE.

THE Agent will receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., Gunfire, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th November, 1892, offers for the PURCHASE of CASTOR OIL CAKE from the Company's Mill at Sabarmati, the outturn of which will be on an average about 70 tons per month. The contract for the said purchase to extend for a period of not less than 1 year.

Offers (quoting a rate per ton of 20 cwts delivered in wagons at the Oil Mills) must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500 as security for the fulfilment of the contract, failure in which will entail forfeiture of deposit without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction. If Government paper or other securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.

The concession of freight at Revenue Rate, viz., 13 of a pie per Bengal Maund per mile, will be allowed to the accepted Tenderer, on consignments of Castor Oil Cake, booked from Sabarmati to any station he desires, on the Company's system only.

The accepted Tenderer will have to sign a stamped agreement stipulating the above mentioned conditions.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th November, 1892.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received, by the Agent up to the 24th November, 1892, for the SUPPLY of 40,000 TEAK SLEEPERS required during 1893, of which not less than one-half must be delivered during the first six months.

Tenderer's schedule and specification with any further information required can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, Dharwar, or the Resident Engineer, Bangalore.

Tenders must be addressed to the Agent, S. M. R., at Dharwar, in sealed covers, which should be superscribed, "Tenders for Teak Sleepers."

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. R.

Dharwar, 26th October, 1892.

AURUNGABAD CANTONMENT WATER SUPPLY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to noon on the 1st of December, 1892, for the following items of work in connection with the above Water Work :—

1ST.—The construction of about a mile of infiltration tunnel and Dug-well sunk fifteen feet below the bed of the Wohar River. The same to be built of brick in lime mortar, the sides being pierced and provided with dry brick percolating screens.

The bed of the River is sand and rock, which will entail pumping and blasting operations.

2ND.—The construction of a covered Service Reservoir. The sides and floor being concrete and the roof concrete arches, supported on rolled iron beams.

3RD.—The laying and jointing of 5½ miles of cast iron main and the supply and fixing of sluice valves, air valves, and stand posts.

The above items of work may be tendered for separately, but preference will be given to the tenderer who will contract for the whole work. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 1,000 Rupees, to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of tender. Unsuccessful tenderers will have the deposit returned to them within a week of depositing same.

A further deposit of 5 per cent. will have to be made by the contractor whose tender may be accepted, and 5 per cent. will be withheld from monthly payments for work done. The total deposit, viz., 10 per cent. will be refunded after a period of three months during which time the work will have to be maintained by the contractor.

Further information can be obtained from the Divisional Engineer, Western Division, Aurungabad, and Plans and Specifications can be seen in his Office.

The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all the tenders without assigning any reason.

W. MARRETT,
Divisional Engineer, Western Division,
H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D., Aurungabad.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hard ware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red Lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig Lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 150°, arrived. A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Rs. 3-12-0 per case wholesale.

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

હેપટુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 158 Military Messes and 46 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses :—

CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith, N. B.
CHRISTOPHER AND Co.	Pall Mall, London.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN.	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.	Epernay.
HEIDSIECK AND Co.	Rheims.
AYALA AND Co.	Chateau d'Ay
RUINART PERE ET FILS.	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS.	Rheims.
VEUVE MONNIER ET FILS.	Epernay.
COLIGNY FRERES.	Rheims.
ERNEST IRROY AND Co.	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT.	London.
CURLIER FRERES.	Cognac.
WILLIAMS HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
J. SACCONE.	Gibraltar.
LEACOCK AND Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON AND Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN ZELLERS AND Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS.	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE AND Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
CHAS. MACKINLAY AND Co.	Leith, N. B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
GOVERNMENT CELLARS.	Budapest.
MAX GREGER & Co.	Budapest.
Jos. DIETZL.	Budapest.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côtes d'Or
J. & R. GRANT.	Rothes.
ACKERMANN-LAURANCE	Saumur.
C. A. LINDGREN AND Co.	Stockholm.
ANDREW BOWAN.	Melbourne.
T. P. GRIFFIN & Co.	London.
FRANK BAILEY AND Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

Selected and Shipped by BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London MADEIRAS—From the Celebrated "Blandy" Stock PORTS—From Hooper Bros., Oporto.
SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarte, Cadiz
CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Reims.
CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A Leon Aine, Bordeaux.
HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingen-am-Rhein.
WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder & Co., Leith.
WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness.

DETAILED LIST OF PRICES & TERMS FROM
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & Co.'s BRANDY.

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CROFT, MODY & CO.

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AT

SIMLA, OF BANSARDS,

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Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

An acknowledgment of confidence in the ability of a professional must afford gratification under any circumstances. Testimonials free on application.

II.

Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I am going to-day, good-bye, and God bless you. I will write to you from London.

Please give bearer my belt.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

Sept. 7th, '47, Watson's Hotel.

III.

Extract.

ADEN, 22nd Sept. 1892.

My Dear Mrs. BOND,—

I have missed you so much. I got so dependent on a little love, and you have been so good and kind to me. I will never forget how kind you were to me through that dreadful illness. I never felt so desolate in my life, and you were such a comfort to me, &c., &c.

Yours affectionately,
E. E.

IV.

I have much pleasure in testifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness ; she is clever ; has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well-doing.

G. G.

Colaba, Bombay, October 7th, 1892.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, watans and other guaranteed dishes with an introductory account of the settlements in the Deccan, Kathiawar and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,010
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,02o
BankofMadras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	125
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	Ni
Silver Share	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Dividend.	
Alcock Ashdown	{ 1,000 / 7.00	200 / 50	200 / 150	10 / 74	240 / 195
Back Bay Satin	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	90
Bapty Brothers	0,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 nom
Bombay Fir Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	7.	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,300
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1075
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	84
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	885
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	140
Geyer&Co., Ld.	1,000	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	224
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	130
Mahagaon Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	30
Marcks & Co., Ld.	000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
NapierHotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	42
NapierFoundry	1,000	100	200	...	90
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	18
Orient.l Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	452½
Prince of Wales Firein.	250	8,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	20
Scundy & Co	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	850
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	60
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25	Re. 1	20

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000't	1,100	18 pr. ct.	955xd
Apollo	750	000't	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	000't	1,000	Nil.	40 122
Bombay Cotton Breul's Cawnpore Press Co, Ld.	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	115 w.d.
Branch City Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	16	150 220
Colaba	600	200	all	20	300
East India	500	1,800	1,800	325	w.d
English Press and Manfg.	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd.	1,450
Famous Land	400	250	...	130	145
Fort	515	2000	2,500	Rs. 35	910xd
French	500	500	all	100	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	475xd 130xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	515
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	135
Mahmadpura Cotton Co. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	525 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	90
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	480
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	300
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	580xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	122½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	245
Volkart	...	1,000	100	Rs. 100	1,020 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	515
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	84
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	645
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	410
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	490
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,145
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	575
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,090
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	750
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	685
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	465
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,698	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	460
Chun Mill	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	825
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	655
Framjee Pestt.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	530
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	755xd
Hingughat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs.	685
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,120w.d
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	420
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,125xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	225
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	870
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x d
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	720
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	7.0
Khatao M & Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	550
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	700
LukmidasSpinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	2,575
Mahaluxmee	000	1,000	1,000	Nil	040
Manockjee Petit	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Mazagon	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,600
Morarji Goculdas	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,940
Madura Mills	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	7,779	100	100	Nil.	pa.
New Great Eastern	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	170
Oriental	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	580
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	5,725	625	625	Rs. 12½	500
Queen Mills	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,310
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	725
Sassoon	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,150
Sholapore Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,455
Soondercas	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,387½
Southern India	750	1,000	1,000	tyr. rs. 60	655
Southern Mahratta	1,000	500	500	Nil	200
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,212	250	250	12½	305
Star of India	1,380	250	250	12½	225
Swadeshi Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	535
Victoria Mills	900	1,000	1,000	50	625
Western India	550	1,600	1,000	25	275
Wadia Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	715xd
Union Mills, Ld	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-10-6
China Leaf	"	25-6 Nominal.
Pesth, Bar Gold old	"	25-0 "
Do. do. new	"	24-12 "
Australia do.	"	25-6
Bombay do.	"	25-6
English Sovereigns	"	16-1
Do. Drazons	"	15-15
Bar Silver 17 Betterances	"	106-7
Do. 17½ do.	"	106-10
Carolas Dollars	"	225 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	223 "
Five-Francs	"	319 "

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-15 p.m.

Quadrille Party, B. B. and C. I. Railway Mechanics' Institute.

Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p. m.

Mrs. Alice Shaw at the Novelty, 9 p. m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Rajpootana (s), from Calcutta; Baron Clyde (s), Rangoon; and R. I. M. S. Lawrence, Bushire.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—R. Rubattino (s), for Genoa, &c.; Chupra (s), Calcutta, &c.; and Austrian man-of-war Saida, Colombo, &c.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day, at 4-45 p.m.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Raffaele Rubattino left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong direct, per extra s. s, Bisagno, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., on Friday, the 18th inst.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi, Sind, and Kathiawar coast ports, per extra s. s. Pemba, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 10 a.m., on Saturday, the 19th inst.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. J. J. Mody will read a paper on "The Irish story of Cucullin and Colonch," and the Persian story of "Rustam and Sohrab."

CERCLE LITTERAIRER, BIBLIOTHEQUE DINSHAW PETIT. - Bai Dinbai Nusserwanjee Petit has made a donation of Rs. 1,000 to the Cercle Litteraire for perpetuating the memory of her late husband who was a life member of the institution.

BURGLARY AT MOMBADEVIR.—Kulliandass Jootha, a cloth-merchant, having his place of business at the Mombadevie cloth-market, has made a report to the police that, on Tuesday night, somebody entered his room by removing the tiles of the roof, and stole silk and cotton cloths, valued at Rs. 467.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—A Mahomedan woman, named Ameerbee, living at Sewree, attempted to commit suicide by setting fire to her clothes, on Wednesday evening. The flames were extinguished by her relations, but not before she was seriously burnt all over the body. She is not in a sound state of mind.

BURNT TO DEATH.—An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Maria Anescao Faria, a girl about 11 years of age, living at old Sonapore Lane. On the morning of the 7th inst., the deceased was cooking some rice when her clothes accidentally caught fire, and she was severely burnt. She was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where she died yesterday morning. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death from burns.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 6 p.m.:—

March	Miss Decima — McFarlane.
Overture	Gustavus — Auber
Valse	Sentiers Fleuris — Waldteufel.
Song	Traumgluk — Langes.
Ballet Music in Faust	Gounod.
Mazurka	La Jolie Patineuse — Van Maanen.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

A SERIOUS PRACTICAL JOKE.—Last night Janbai, an immoral woman, was sitting in the verandah of her house at Funnaswadi, when a man, whose name is unknown, threw a lighted match on her and set fire to her clothes. The neighbours extinguished the flames by pouring water on the woman's clothes. Janbai was seriously burnt all over the body, and was removed to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital in a state of collapse. Her burns were promptly dressed by Dr. Esadon, House-Surgeon of the Hospital. Janbai is in a precarious state. Very little hopes being entertained of her recovery.

FATAL CART ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at Doongree Street, touching the death of Mahomed Ali Ramsoodin, a Mahomedan lad, about 6 years of age. On the 8th instant the deceased was playing in front of his uncle's grain-shop at Doongri, when he was accidentally knocked down and run over by a cart, laden with casks of liquor that was being driven at a slow pace. Mahomedali was seriously injured, his right leg having been fractured. He was taken to the Gokuldas Tejpal Hospital where after his injuries had been attended to, he was taken back to his house. He was seized with spasms on Monday last, and died on Wednesday evening. The jury returned a verdict of accidentul death.

THE HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.—On the 3rd of October last, Bai Dinbai, widow of the late Sett Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, made a donation of Rs. 7,000 for the purpose of building a cattle ward in the compound of the Bai Sakarbai Dinshah Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel, and for erecting an ornamental gateway by the side of the public road and at the end of the lane leading to that institution. As the estimate for these two works amounts to Rs. 9,000, the lady has generously augmented her donation by Rs. 2,000. Bai Dinbai has also added a sum of Rs. 1,000 to tha trust fand of the Hospital. The president and members of the Committee of the B. S. P. C. A. and the trustees of the Hospital have cordially accepted this handsome donation of Rs. 10,000, and tendered their best thanks to the lady.

A CHARGE OF DEFAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon, a case in which Shirinbai, a school-mistress, charged Dinshawjee Dhunjeebhoy, Ardeshir Sheriarjee, and two Parsee women, with defamation, came on for hearing before Mr. Webb. Mr. De Souza, pleader, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dinshaw Davar, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused. Mr. De Souza said that the accused had made grave accusations reflecting upon the moral character of the prosecutrix, simply to throw her off her situation of a school-mistress. Mr. Davar denied that his clients had ever made allegations casting discredit upon Shirinbai's character; but he admitted that his clients had mentioned some suspicious circumstances connected with Shirinbai's mode of doing work at the school. The Magistrate advised the counsels to settle the matter outside the court, and asked them to draw up their statements upon which his Worship consented to give his opinion. The counsel having consented to this course being adopted, the case was adjourned.

PARSEE GIRLS' PROVIDENT FUND.

A MEETING of representative Parsees was held on Tuesday, the 15th instant, in the Hall of the Bai Bhicajeejee Buildings of the Parsee Girls' School Association to finally consider and decide upon the proposed scheme for a Provident Fund for Parsee Girls, as also for a Marriage Benefit Fund. Amongst those present at the meeting were Mr. S. S. Bengalee C.I.E., Mr. Ardeshir Dossabhoy Moonshee, Khan Bahadhoor Kaikhoshro, H. Alpaiwalla, Khan Bahadhoor Beramjee Dadabhoy Registrar, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Mr. Framjee E. Davar, Dr. Pestonjee M. Nicholson, Dr. A. D. Mody, Mr. Merwanjee Eduljee, Mr. B. B. Patel. Mr. A. B. Patel, Mr. N. R. Ranina, Mr. Sorabjee Eduljee Warden, Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee, Mr. S. K. Mody, Mr. Maneckjee Gumdevia, Dr. Cowasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, and many others.

On the motion of Mr. N. R. Ranina, seconded by Khan Bhadoor Kaikhoshro Alpaiwalla, Mr. S. S. Bengalee took the chair.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Sorabjee Edulgee Warden, giving a short account of what had been done since the first meeting held on 6th July last. In the discussion which followed Mr. Ranina, Mr. Kabrajee, Khan Bahadur K. H. Alpaiwalla and Behramjee Dadabhoy and others took part.

The meeting finally decided that the provident scheme was of importance for the well-being of Parsee girls, and it was arranged to properly organize and work it under a committee composed of the following gentlemen with power to add to their number:—Messrs. F. D. Patel, J. N. Tata, D. E. Wacha, D. R. Chichgur, K. N. Kabrajee, K. R. Cama, Jehangheer B. Murzban, Framjee Eduljee Davar, N. R. Ranina, F. R. Joshi, Khan Bahadoor Kaikhoshro Alpaiwalla, Messrs. B. B. Patel, Maneckjee, B. Minocherghamjee, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Messrs. J. C. Cama, J. P. Mistry, Nanabhoy D. Banajee, Dr. Framjee Shapoorjee, Mr. Maneckshah J. Talyarkhan, Mr. Hormusjee D. Barocha, and Dr. Cowasjee E. Dadachanjee.

On the motion of Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, a vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Ranina, Joshi, and Sorabjee Warden for having initiated the movement.

After a cordial vote of thanks to Mr. S. S. Bengalee for the interest he had taken in the movement, and for having presided, the meeting dispersed.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

THE TRAMWAY COMPANY'S SUIT.

THE BOMBAY TRAMWAY COMPANY VS. A. F. SOUNDY.

THIS was a suit in which the plaintiffs claimed to recover Rs. 5,000 as damages for certain statements made by the defendant in a letter published by him in the newspapers, and for an order restraining the defendant from libelling them in their business. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity (who had returned from Hyderabad), and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Anderson and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kols, appeared for the defendant.

The Hon. Mr. Lang continued his address to the Court on behalf of the Company, arguing that the word "allowed," used by the defendant in the defamatory letter, meant that the Company permitted of their own free will lepers and diseased persons to travel by their tramcars. In support of his argument the learned counsel referred to Odgers on Libe', submitting that the word should be taken in its ordinary English meaning. In that sense, it would mean that the Company permitted, or invited passengers, who were lepers and diseased, to travel by their cars like any other ordinary passengers. Although several persons said that they had seen lepers travelling in the cars, it was true that not a single person had called the attention of a conductor or inspector to the objectionable passenger. With regard to Mrs. Harvey, it was to be remarked that no conductor or inspector noticed her. She herself stated that nobody noticed her. It was singular how Mr. Soundy noticed her, closely veiled as she was. With regard to Bhajiwalla, it was a disputable point whether he was really a leper. In the case of young Buxey, it was in evidence that the conductor turned him out as soon as he noticed him on the car. The witnesses who came forward on behalf of the defendant were, the learned counsel urged, unreliable. For instance, the witness Mody swore he saw young Buxey travelling by the cars when, in fact, Buxey was really at Indore. The statement that Buxey had been frequently allowed to travel by the cars was wholly unfounded; for both father and son stated that the latter got on a car only once, when he was turned out as soon as the conductor noticed him. There were not very many lepers in Bombay; and as nearly all were known, it was probable that they would have come forward and volunteered their evidence on behalf of Mr. Soundy if, as was presumed, they had at any time been travelling by the tramcars. With respect to Parvatibai and Davidas, the learned counsel said it was not a case of leprosy at all, and in support of this contention, he cited the work of Dr. Moore on Tropical Diseases. The Company, it was to be remarked, could not keep persons out of the cars merely because they were slightly disfigured. Even supposing that Mr. Soundy "bona fide" and really believed that a man was disfigured by leprosy, and it turned out that it was no leprosy, the learned counsel submitted on the authority of Odgers that there was no justification. The justification must be as broad as the charge, and must be proved in all particulars. Mr. Soundy's statement that a man, frightfully disfigured by infectious leprosy, was allowed to travel by a car on the 22nd April, was absolutely untrue. He was not justified in firing off a letter to the Press, containing such an unfounded allegation.

The Judge remarked the statement was of course incorrect; but Mr. Soundy at once admitted, in reply to the Company's letter, that the man was a white leper.

Mr. Lang: But the public would be misled by the statement of Mr. Soundy, who was a man of light and leading.

The Judge: Mr. Soundy stated it was a case of white leprosy; and it was for the public to form their own opinion.

Mr. Lang argued that where a man, in ignorance of facts, made a statement against the Company, he had no justification.

The Judge said it then became a question of honesty; and the point for determination would be whether Mr. Soundy honestly believed his statement to be true.

Mr. Lang submitted that it would be no justification for a false statement. Continuing, the learned counsel urged that no evidence whatever had been adduced in proof of the allegation that stout persons from the hospitals were allowed to travel by the cars. The instance mentioned by Mr. Tighe of a man suffering from small-pox travelling by the cars, was proved to be unfounded, as the marks of small-pox were shown by two witnesses to be old marks, which were scaling off.

His Lordship thought that they might be dangerous.

Mr. Lang said the Company had called the conductor and the starter, and it was not supposed that the marks were in any way contagious. The sting of the letter was that those who travelled by the cars were likely to catch leprosy or some other infectious disease, which was a serious allegation to make, and which might do the Company much harm. The learned counsel therefore asked the Court to visit Mr. Soundy with some substantial fine to show that he was not justified in making the unfounded statements that he did. The learned counsel remarked that the whole gist of the letter was that, as lepers and other objectionable persons were allowed to travel by the cars, the passengers, from the system of inspection of the tickets, were liable to infection.

His Lordship said that the antidote followed the next day in Mr. Crisp's letter.

Mr. Lang said Mr. Soundy was not satisfied with publishing his letter in one paper, but had it published in two.

His Lordship said he did not see an animus in that circumstance. Mr. Soundy wanted to let the readers of both newspapers know what he wanted to say.

Mr. Lang said Mr. Soundy's object seemed to be to do the Company as much harm as he could.

His Lordship said it seemed to him that the object was to put pressure upon the Company with a view to save him the annoyance caused by the inspection of the tickets.

Mr. Lang submitted that it was clearly to harm the Company, and that it was a letter eminently calculated, if believed, to do the Company harm, and that he ought to be made to suffer for it.

This concluded the learned counsel's address.

His Lordship said he would give his decision this (Friday) morning.

H. A. HORMARJEE'S INSOLVENCY.

THE AGRA BANK VS. HORMARJEE ARDASIR HORMARJEE AND ANOTHER.

This was a suit to recover Rs. 64,000 on two bills of exchange for £2,000 and £3,500, both dated the 7th April 1891, of which the Bank was the holder, and which had been presented and dishonoured. Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine, in structed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Scott asked to be allowed to put in further evidence before his Lordship delivered judgment in this case as well as in the case of the National Bank.

His Lordship said the plaintiff came to prove his case, and the case having been closed, he did not see how the fresh evidence was to be introduced.

Mr. Scott said he was misled by a remark his lordship made into supposing that his Lordship wanted the dishonour of the bills to be proved first.

Mr. Jardine objected to re-opening of the case after it had been practically closed. They wanted to put in a short-hand writer's notes to show that the insolvent had notice of the dishonour of the bills. They wanted to put in the amended schedule, which might have been done at an earlier stage. They also wanted to put in the notice of dishonour to the Official Assignee. Mr. Jardine said it would be a dangerous precedent to allow the evidence to be supplemented by further evidence after the case had closed.

His Lordship decided to admit the evidence in question in order that all the documents in the two cases might be before him.

Mr. Bergendahl, manager of the late Mercantile Bank, and a Portuguese clerk were called to produce the documents, which were connected with the suit of the National Bank as well as that of the Agra Bank.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that the plaintiffs had not proved their case so as to entitle them to a decree.

His lordship, in disposing of the two suits, was of opinion that there were circumstances in the case which rendered it unnecessary to prove the notice of dishonour to the insolvent or to the Official Assignee. The more important question in the case was whether the suit could be maintained. Hormarjee having filed his petition in the Insolvency Court, and the petition being pending still. That question depended upon section 49 of the Act, which gave the most absolute discretion to the court whether to allow the action or not. Generally, in such cases, the court stayed further proceedings, but his lordship would make these two cases an exception. The Insolvency Court ordered that the insolvent should be entitled to his discharge, on the termination of three months' imprisonment, after he had been detained in custody for twelve months at the suit of one or more of the opposing creditors; and, with a view to support the order of the Insolvency Court, his lordship thought he should allow these suits to proceed. It was argued that the suits could not be maintained, because the Banks had sent their claims to the Official Assignee in lump sums, and that therefore they were estopped from picking out one particular item of the account and proceeding upon it. The only authority cited to his lordship in support of this contention was section 43 of the Code. His lordship thought that, under the particular circumstances of the cases, these suits were allowable in regard to the item proceeded upon although it was doubtful whether any further suit could be maintained in respect of any other items of the account. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff in each of the two cases less 20 per cent. As to costs, the plaintiffs were referred to the Insolvency Court, to which an application might be made to add them to the other costs.

THE APOLLO HOTEL.

COWASJEE PALLONJEE POCHKHANAWALLA VS. HORMASJEE MANOCKJEE MODY.

Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, applied on behalf of the plaintiff, for a postponement of the argument of the rule nisi granted in this case in which the defendant claimed to be a partner in the establishment known as the Apollo Hotel, whereas the plaintiff alleged that he was only the manager of the hotel.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, on behalf of the defendant, said he was ready to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Scott said the defendant could not be prejudiced by a postponement. The rule had been granted by Mr. Justice Bayley.

His Lordship suggested that the matter should then be argued before Mr. Justice Bayley.

Mr. Jardine said Mr. Justice Bayley would be sitting in the Insolvency Court for several days. They were not bound to go before the judge who granted the rule. It was a pressing matter, and the business of the hotel might suffer until the rule was disposed of.

His Lordship: I think you had better go before the judge who granted the rule.

Mr. Jardine said Mr. Justice Bayley was not sitting on the Original Side, and they did not know when he would.

His Lordship said he did not know how he could get through his part-heard cases if he went into fresh matters.

Mr. Jardine said that was a different matter, and he could not press his lordship to hear the rule under the circumstances.

Mr. Scott asked for a week's adjournment.

His Lordship said he would make no order, but would leave the parties to bring on the rule before another judge.

THE DECCAN ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday afternoon, at its registered office, No. 1 Bell Lane, Mr. Merwanji Sorabjee Jamshedjee occupying the chair. The following is a copy of the directors' report, which was approved and adopted:—

The loss of Rs. 1,511-4-5 in the working of the business of the company during the year, is due to the decreased rates obtained for ice through the increased competition now prevailing at Poona, as also at Hyderabad. A continuation of the struggle for any lengthened period seems to be improbable, and the board are of the opinion that it would be unwise at present to consider the advisability of yielding to the company's opponents, especially looking to the fact that a slight increase either in the sales, or rates of ice, would enable the company to show a profit, instead of a loss in working. The company's plant is of an excellent description, and the working expenses have been reduced to as low a figure as is practicable; thus, by remaining in the field for a short time longer, the business may probably become remunerative. Under the existing circumstances, the secretaries and managers have surrendered their remuneration for the past year, on the understanding that the same will be refunded to them when the company becomes a paying concern. During the period under review, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy ceased to be a director. Under the provisions of article XIV. of the Articles of Association of the company, it is unnecessary to fill up the vacancy. The retiring director is Mr. Merwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee, who is eligible for re-election.

The usual resolutions as recommended in the above report having been passed, a vote of thanks to the board, managers, and secretaries was accorded. The customary compliment to the chairman terminated the proceedings.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 18.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

For Dismissal.

387-92—In person—Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Damukna vs Soonabai and others—In person.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

281-92—Roughton and B—Cowasjee Byramjee Gorewalla vs Perozsbai and others—M N Saklatwalla, R and B and L S N and B.

322-91—In person—Thackerdas Baliramdas Bawa vs Gungadas Jumnadas Bawa—Tyabjee D, and J.

5-7-91—Janardhan and A—Mahadeo Bhasker Chowbal and others vs Purushram Vittoba—In person.

Defended New Long Causes.

170-92—Bhaishunker and K—Ratanchand Harakchand vs Soorchand Khimchand—Chalk W and S.

200-92—Payne G and S—Premcore alias Mothi vs Lukmidas Ramchandas and others—K D shroff.

312-92—In person—Luxumon Raghowjee vs Gunput Anandrao and another—Balkrishna and P.

225-92—Ardesir H and D—Biharilal Roopram and another vs Lachmondas Amichand and others—Payne G and S.

237-92—Munsookhlal D and J—Muljee Dewdas vs Sha Magon Gunpat and another—in person.

318-92—In person—Rajub Bapoo vs Modina bai Bintee Futtehali, &c.—Janardhan and N.

319-92—Tyabjee D and J—Dawood Mahomed Bistee vs Punamchund Khuma and another—Balkrishna and P.

345-91—Chalk W and S—Syer Hoosenally bin Mir Rahimalli vs Ahllabai and another—H S Dikhit.

293-92—Crawford B and B—E W Lycett vs Munchershaw Khushrojee Wadia—Turner and H.

327-92—Pestonjee, R and K—Lalchand Balkisson vs Harrivulgo Harkisson and others—Payne G and S.

334-92—Wadia and G—Gulba Joongra vs Jetha Bhima and others—J Cama.

335-92—In person—Joseph Hemming vs Rama Saddoo and others—In person.

340-92—Ardesir, Hand D—Hajee Moosa Hajee Esmal vs Hajee Esmail Abdool Satar and others—Thakurdas D and C and B M and K.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Summary Suits to be Dismissed in Chambers under Rule 74 A.

30-78—Macfarlane E and G—Cassidas Munsookram vs Memon Hajee Abdul Vyer Oosman.

235-78—Macfarlane E and G—Khuiuckdina Kulfunbhoy vs Lilladhur Visar and others.

363-78—Little S F and N—Ardasir Hormarjee Wadia vs The Manchester Bombay S and M Co.

492-78—Conroy and B—The Bank of Bombay vs The Karwar Co, Ld.

515-78—Little S N and F—Chunilal Vurjiwandas vs The Neriad S and W Co.

549-78—Balkrishna and D—Pandurang Balibhadra vs The Neriad S and W Co.

554-78—Balkrishna and K—Maneckjee Furdoonjee Patel vs The Neriad S and W Co.

574-78—Conroy and B—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Framroze Jamsetjee Iranee—Ardasir, H and D.

594-78—Thakurdas and C—Lalchand Mokundas and others vs The Albert Manufacturing Co.

621-78—Tyabjee and D—Pitamber Pragjee vs The Broach Co, Ld.

648-78—Crawford B and B—T F Punnett vs Ruttonjee Maneckjee and others.

650-78—Thakurdas D and C—Girjashunker Vajashunker vs The Broach S and W Co.

651-73—Bhaichund and K—Jairam Lukhundas vs The Fleming S and W Co.

652-78—Bhaishunker and K—Jairam Lukhmidas vs The Nursee S and W Co.

11-79—Little S N and F—The National Bank of India vs The Colaba S and W Co.

12-79—Little S Frere and N—The National Bank of India vs The Bow S and W Co—Craigie L and O.

13-79—Little S F and N—The National Bank of India vs The Nursey S and W Co.

14-79—Little S F and N—The National Bank of India vs The New Alexandra S and W Co.

For Judgment.

301-92—Roughton and B—The Bombay Tramway Co vs A F Soundy—Pestonjee R and K—Part heard.

To Vary Commissioner's Report.

370-70—Payne, G and S—Karmalli Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Roughton and B.

89-87—Payne, G and S—C A Turner vs Rahimbhoy Habibbhoy—Roughton and B.

86-92—Payne, G and S—Jetha Ratna and others vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Chalk, W and S.

290-92—Chalk, W and S—The North Queensland Insurance Co, Ld and others vs The General Insurance Co—Payne, G and S.

282-92—Khanderao and M—Moroba Ramchandra Pay vs Ganashaun Nilkant Nadkharni—Chimlis, M and M.

For Directions on Commissioner's Report.

349-81—

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

Also the property of a gentleman a few lots of furniture, consisting of chairs, cupboards, bedsteads, tables, &c.,

By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Hajee Aboo Hajee Esmail.

1 case buttons.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram.
1 second-hand victoria with removeable coach box.
1 handsome strong grey Arab gelding, 8 years old, goes in harness and saddle.
1 powerful bay Arab horse, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 bay waler gelding, 6 years, quiet to ride and drive, believed sound.
1 bay Arab pony with ponycart and harness, pony quiet to ride and a good trapper.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS, WATER-COLOURS, AND OLEOGRAPHS BY THE WELL-KNOWN HOME ARTISTS.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medow Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's office, a consignment of 2 cases of superior oil paintings, oleographs and water-colours by the eminent makers at Home, consisting of House of Lords and House of Commons, Mary Queen, Town, Thames, Views, Little Bridesmaid, In the garden, happy days, the Opposition bench, London Heroes, Italian Girls, Duke and Duchess of Albany, Spring, Winter, Summer and Autumn, rustic bridge, storming of Delhi, military sports, devotion &c., &c.

Also the property of Mr. M. Macdonald and other gentlemen, consisting of very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood french-polished household furniture, best plateware, rich glassware, porcelainware, very handsome Hinks and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, one Grubb's lense, Persian carpets, &c., &c.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Langly Lodge, Ridge, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood, French-polished, household furniture, best plated ware, rich glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Soehne in very good order, real Brussel and Persian carpets, first-rate chromo lithographs, very handsome table ornaments, one incubator, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, a handsome strong English built boat-shaped barouche by Kesterton in very good order, a pair of handsome chesnut walers, 15-3, 9 years old, good movers, believed to be sound, a handsome strong English-built light single seated brougham by Whitlock of Longacre, a handsome strong English-built dog-cart by Kinross and Sons, with brake and hood, lately done up, one strong wheeled dog-cart by Cooper & Co., Kurrachee, 4 feet 8 inches wheels, made of hickory and lancewood, medical books, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. R. Langley, changing residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT COWASJEE PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 3rd December next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the executor of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Ardeseer Merwanjee Sett, the following very valuable landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being on the east side of the Cowasjee Patel Street, in the registration sub-dist ict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 330 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 791 and new No. 5152, and old Survey No. 333, and new Survey No. 838, and in the Municipal books under ward No. 1569 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north by the property of Nusserwanjee Dinshaw Samjee, on, or towards the south by the property of Awabai Nadarshaw, widow, and on or towards the east by the said Cowasjee Patel Street, and on or towards the west by the property of Bezonjee Muncherjee Mistry, and the said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the vendor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 18, 1892.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 19th November, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Grant Road, below the Railway Bridge, and next to Mr. Hiramanek's bungalow, on account and at the risk of the concerned, handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, pier glasses, chandelier, argand lamps, carpets, harmonium, pictures, etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BLANKETS AND CARPETS.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

432 Blankets.
424 Carpets (Satrungees).
In small lots to suit purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction as their rooms a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece goods, and the following :—

An invoice of superior bentwood furniture from J. and J. Kohn, consisting of black and red arm and without arm chairs, half and full back sofas, reclining sofas and chairs, ladies, rocking chairs, highback armchairs, arm office chairs, revolving office chairs, holding chairs, sofas, &c.

On account and at the risk of Budri Narain Soorujmul of Cawnpore—

E D W O I—5258-30—2 cases 28 pieces flowered gold silk 17 inches.

On account of the concerned—

1 case woollen cloth consisting of coatings, broadcloth, Bedford cord, Melton beaver tweed, &c.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Rustomjee N. Kerrawalla—

1147 1779—1 case fancy cap velvet.

By order of Luckmichund Jeyporia and on account and at the risk of Hurdayal Sewlal, ex s.s. Eden Hall—

335 E. S. and Co. —1180 81—2 bales 120 pieces grey mulls, 50 to 52 inches, 18½ yards, 2lbs. 2 oz.
" " 1169-19—5 bales 1,100 pieces grey mulls, 50 to 52 inches, 19½ yards 24 lbs.

By order of the Superintendent, Government Telegraph Stores—Iron bedstead, chest of drawers, writing and wash hand tables, dressing glass, towel horse, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light serviceable victoria, with strong grey Arab horse fast and showy, and set of new harness.
1 four wheeled dog-cart with brake and set of double harness.
1 handsome strong double-seated brougham.
1 strong second-hand office shigram.
1 strong serviceable open carriage, and any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES on the Elphinstone Road and at Lower Mahim.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on their respective premises, on Wednesday next, the 22nd inst., at 4 P.M. the undermentioned properties by order of the mortgagee, Keshow Harichand Gopadhay, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Bhai Bhasker, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of January, 1890.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. and street No. , situate at Lower Mahim in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,057 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 242, new No. 3910, old Survey No. 553, and new Survey No. 1608, and bounded on the south by the public road, on the east by the public gully, on the west and north by the property of Krishna Pandoo.

LOT NO. 2.

All that piece of pension and tax land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or two dwelling houses and a temple standing the con, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos., and street Nos., and respectively situated at Lower Mahim, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1430 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 476, new No. 4239, old Survey No. 409, and new Survey No. 1782, and bounded on the south and east by the properties belonging to the Church of our Lady of Salvation, on the north by public road, and on the west by the property of M. L. Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, Soilcitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the executrix of the will of the late Charles Taylor, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., at "Hope Hall" near the Hanoock Bridge, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome teakwood and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room and bed-room furniture, a sweet-toned mahogany square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, one big electro-plated astronomical telescope by Holland, London, very powerful, complete in mahogany case, nearly new, books, pictures, Hink's lamps, &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, miniature, billiard table by John Roberts, Hink's lamps, large cooking stove, aviary with birds, one strong made English glass fronted brougham, pictures, table ornaments, one rich toned upright piano, a collection of orchids, ferns, roses, cacharis, lilies, crotons, in tubs and pots, &c., the property of J. HILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 18, 1892.

WM. HUTCHINSON & CO.,
EAST INDIA MERCHANTS AND AGENTS,
1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

Consignments of Produce received and disposed of.

Indents executed with care and promptitude.

Passages booked by all lines of Steamers.

All agency business undertaken.

NOTIFICATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF TWO FELLOWS.

It is hereby notified under Rule 5 of the rules for the ELECTION of TWO FELLOWS in 1892, (published in the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part II. of 15th September, 1892,) that the following candidates have been duly nominated for election under the rules :—

1. R. K. R. Cama, B.A., LL.B., proposed by P. M. Mehta, M.A., and M.G. Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D.
2. Jamietram Nanabhai, B.A., LL.B., proposed by P. M. Mehta, M.A., and M. G. Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc. M.D.
3. Sitanath Gopinath Ajinkya, B.A., LL.B., proposed by N. G. Chandavarkar, B.A., LL.B., and Ghanashsam Nilkanth Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.
4. Erachshah Framji Sethna, L.M. & S., proposed by M. G. Deshmukh, B.A., B.Sc., M.D., and Mahadev C. Apte, B. A., LL.B., and also by Manekshah J. Taleyarkhan, B.A., LL.B., and Ghanashsam Nilkanth Nadkarni, B.A., LL.B.
5. Chintaman Narayan Bhat, B.A., LLB., proposed by M. G. Ranade, M.A., LL.B., and R.G. Bhandarkar, M.A.

NOTE.—Printed voting papers will be supplied to such of the voters as may apply for them to the undersigned. There is, however, no prescribed form of voting papers, and any paper satisfying the conditions laid down in the Regulations will be accepted.

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.Sc., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 17th November, 1892.

GLARE OF THE INDIAN SUN.

THE attention of the Public is invited to our new Stock of "PICKED LENSES" of the very best manufacture, without Air-Bubbles, Water-Marks, or any other of the Flaws so common to the cheap Spectacles.

Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially

NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,

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SPECIAL LINE FOR GENTLEMEN ! !
FOR ONE WEEK
ENDING 22ND NOVEMBER.
LADIES FOUR BUTTON TAN KID GLOVES.
Rs. 2 per pair will be sold at Re. 1-4,
GENTLEMEN'S TWO BUTTON WHITE KID GLOVES.
Re 1-6 per pair will be sold at 14 Annas.

The above are offered at these Prices as an advertisement only. They will revert to the regular rates after the 22nd inst.

LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY.

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ESTABLISHED 1885.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 6,30,000
RESERVED FUNDS AND REST.....Rs. 5,55,867
CAPITAL UNCALLED .....Rs. 3,70,000
Total Security.....Rs. 15,55,867

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
2 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed upon Balances.
FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
5 Per cent. per annum for 12 months. | Interest paid on 1st
4½ Do. do. for 9 months. | July and 1st January,
4 Do. do. for 6 months. | or at maturity.
3 Do. do. for 4 months.
STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
4 Per Cent. Per Annum is allowed on Monies awaiting remittal to Europe by the Banks' Bills. Ultimately if not so required the Balance or portion thereof may be transferred to the 12 Months Fixed Deposit Account, or to the Prudential Fund.
PRUDENTIAL DEPOSIT FUND.
6 Per Cent Per Annum is allowed and added half-yearly to the principal. The minimum sum acceptable in Deposit is Rs. 10 monthly.
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By Order,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay Branch : Esplanade Road, 31st October, 1892.

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	Rs. a.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.	Rs. a.
C. D. Visite...	0 3	0 4	10 by 8	0 8	0 10
Cabinet.....	0 4	0 6	12 by 10.....	1 0	1 4
4 by 6½	0 6	0 8	15 by 12.....	1 8	1 12

Developing and Re ouchin also at a very Moderate Rate.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 19.

THERE was no further change in London yesterday in any of the financial quotations usually wired by Reuter. The price of Bar Silver remained at 38⅞d. per oz ; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 84⅜ cents., with demand Exchange on London unaltered, at 84⅜ dollars. The United States Treasury bought yesterday 323,000 ounces of Silver, at 84·70 to 84·90 cents per oz. Braziers' Copper in London was 30s. dearer, at £55 per ton. Paris quotations were unaltered.

At the weekly biddings for Indian Council Bills, the total amount of 40 lakhs offered was alloted at 1s. 2 13-16d., Calcutta taking 26½ lakhs ; Bombay 5½ lakhs, and Madras 8 lakhs ; the rate obtained showing a decline of 1-16d. from the regular allotment price last week, and of ⅛d. from the rate given for the extra Bills placed meantime. An extra lakh of Bills was afterwards allotted yesterday between the three Presidencies at 1s. 2⅝d. ; and a lakh of Wire Transfers to Madras, at 1s. 2 29-32d. It is announced that 40 lakhs will be offered again next Wednesday. The Exchange Bank's buying rate on London, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 2 11-16d.

The price of spot American Cotton on Liverpool yesterday advanced ⅛d. per lb., to 4 15-16d. ; and East Indians of all descriptions and grades, excepting Bengals, Westerns, Tinneys, and Cocanadas, were higher to the same extent ; while American Arrivals moved up 5-64d. per lb. in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 29-32d. for November-December deliveries, and 5d. for March-April. Egyptian Fair Brown Cotton also was ⅛d. per lb. higher in Liverpool, at 4 13-16d. per lb. The market closed strong ; Surats and arrivals firm ; the day's Sales having aggregated 18,000 bales, inclusive of 400 East Indians. The day's Imports were 50,000 bales. The Manchester Market was firm.

In New York, a further advance of ⅛ cent per lb. took place in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands, at 9⅜ cents per lb. ; while February Futures were 19 points higher, at 9·45 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 31,000 bales ; and following comparisons is now given between the figures for the present season and those in the two previous years in the same period :—

	1892.	1891.	1890.
Wednesday's Receipts ...	31,000	45,000	30,000
Four days' do	162,000	237,000	147,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,116,000	3,040,000	2,843,000

Here, transactions in Cotton have to-day been upon a large scale, and prices have further advanced Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per candy in a strong, not to say excited, market. Local spinners are quite out of it ; their only purchase having been 100 new ready Dhulia, at Rs. 189½ per candy ; but exporters have contracted for nearly 10,000 bales, say 3,500 new Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 188-203 ; 2,000 new Broach, for March, at Rs. 250-1 ; 2,000 Dhollera, for April, at Rs. 213-24 ; 1,700 Bhownugger, at Rs. 204½-8 ; and 700 Dharwar, at Rs. 220, both for May delivery. They also bought 75 bales of ready new Khangaum, at Rs. 212 per candy.

A continuance of fine, bright weather over the whole of the Cotton area is reported by the telegrams from the districts received this morning, and the picking was proceeding under favouring circumstances, small quantities of Cotton having begun to arrive at the district marts in both circles. At Bellary, the crop is stated to be excellent. At Broach, the flowering of the plants was advanced ; and the plants were in flower in most of the district in the Dhollera circle, and were flourishing in seasonable weather.

WHEAT and SEEDS have both been quiet markets to-day, with but little business doing for export, but prices are unchanged all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,470	bales.
Wheat	11,984	cwts.
Linseed	6,277	"
Rapeseed	7,377	"
Gingelly	3,005	"
Groundnuts.....	740	"
Castorseed	3,735	"
Rice	4,741	"

FREIGHTS are quiet, with hardly any demand, and rates are only maintained in the absence of any pressure of tonnage on the market.

EXCHANGE.—A firmer feeling prevailed at opening this morning. Bank remittance having been quoted at 1s. 2 27-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 ⅞d. for Demand at which they remained throughout the day, a moderate amount only being placed. For three months' sight Credits, the opening rates were 1s. 3 1-32d. for the mail ; 1s. 3 1-16 for November ; 1s. 3 3-32d. for December ; 1s. 3½d. for January-February ; and 1s. 3 5-32d. for March, April, May delivery ; and a considerable amount of Bills were placed at all these rates, and they then hardened 1-32d. all round ; but at the enhanced quotation we have heard of nothing being done, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand .....1s. 2 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 2 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight .....1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 do. .....1s. 3 1-16d.	"
Francs 3 do. .....1·58¾.	"

The usual weekly official statement regarding Silver at the Mint gives the following figures :—

Value of Silver held on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 9th Nov., 1892 ..... Rs. 99,74,000
Add—Silver received during the week ..... " 3,18,000
Rs. 102,92,000
Deduct—New Coin paid during the week ..... " 24,01,000
Rs. 78,89,000
Bullion belonging to private individuals..... " 1,75,000
Rs. 80,64,000
Last week ..... " 102,83,000

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at materially higher quotations, Fours for Money and Account having advanced 3-16 to ¼ per cent from last evening's rates, closing at 106⅜ for cash ; 106⅜ for the coming settlement ; and 106 1-16 for the early January account.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in Cotton Press and Mill Scrip to-day ; and we note, in the former, a decline of Rs. 5 in Mofussil ; and an advance of Rs. 35 in Volkarts, and of Rs. 2½ in Munmar. Imperial Mill shares have advanced Rs. 5 ; and Oriental, Rs. 10 ; while Luckmidas, and Manockji Petit have declined Rs. 15 each ; and Star of India Rs. 10. Bombay-Burma Trading are Rs. 25 higher in the first issue. Port Canning are Rs. 5 down.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m. of the 17th November, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	2	...	...	...
Teheran	17	2	47 p.m.	..	22
Suez.....	17	2	30 p.m.	..	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 17th November, 1892.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	...	37	...	1
" Kurrachee	...	13	...	1
" Madras	1	1	...	1

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 17.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon-St. Vincent, perfect.

At present telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Blagowestchensk and Possiet.

Telegrams for Salvador except Libertad can be accepted only at sender's risk.

Secret language in telegrams for Kotonou temporarily prohibited.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo at 4 p.m. on the 19th inst.

Turkish route interrupted between Bushire and Fao.

Cable Assab Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab for Massowah every Thursday.

Mauritius and Madagascar mail closes at Durban at 8 on Sunday morning, 20th instant.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

(THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.)

EDWARDESABAD.

DEATH.

SETON-BROWNE—November 8, at Edwardesabad, of cholera, Mary Maude (May), the wife of Lieut. W. Seton-Browne, 6th Punjab Infantry, and eldest daughter of Colonel Eldred Pottinger (late R. A.), aged 22.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWN—November 11, at Ivy Cottage, Ootacamund, the wife of W Vesey Brown, of a daughter.
CAIRD—November 4, at Dalhousie, the wife of Captain L H Caird, Border Regiment, of a son.
COVENTREY—November 11, at Mozufferpur, the wife of Bernard Coventry, of a daughter.
NARASIAH—November 13, at Coimbatore, the wife of C V Narasiah, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1892.

THE public has heard a good deal from time to time of the importance of making railways alike for strategic and commercial purposes ; but little has been said of the equal importance of destroying railways either as a measure of attack or defence. Mr. J. R. Bell, C.E., has supplied a good deal of suggestive and interesting information on this branch of the subject, in a lecture which he delivered recently before the members of the United Service Institution at Simla. General Sanford, Director-General of Military Works, presided on the occasion, and drew attention to still another aspect of the matter, which brings the importance of it home to the most peace-loving, namely, the peculiar circumstances of India, which make the maintenance of our railways in war-time at once more important and more difficult than it is for the Continental nations, whose lines are not of the same enormous length, and whose populations are homogeneous, patriotic, and ardent to aid the Government in safeguarding the lines of communication. The lecturer dealt, however, only with the art of destroying, repairing, and constructing war railways by the regular forces of belligerents. The art of cutting railways, making diversions, and relaying wrecked lines, was first acquired in the American War, and developed when the Germans invaded France. The basis of the present knowledge of the subject is to be found in the history of those wars, but only in their general principles have they a practical bearing on the points which specially interest India. Alike in the American and in the Franco-German campaigns, both belligerents possessed railways. It is a curious illustration of the force of the ruling passion that the slaveholders of the Southern States had deliberately made their railways discontinuous with those of the Northern States, either by difference of guage, or by stopping short of the northern lines. The object was to prevent slaves escaping as stowaways on through trains. Each railway system, consequently, had to rely upon its own supply of locomotives and rolling-stock generally. It at once became an important object to cut the southern railways in the rear of junctions, so as to prevent the rolling-stock from being retired, and ensure its capture by the advancing invaders. Naturally the border junctions, where there was a break of gauge, and consequently a double supply of rolling-stock, became specially valuable to whichever side could effect their capture. Of course when a junction was in danger, the first step taken was to send the rolling-stock to the rear, and cavalry raids were devised to cut the lines, and stop or hinder the retreat.

It soon became obvious that to destroy a great bridge, and engulf a railway train would be a waste of valuable material when the advancing army would come to need the line for its supplies. In the American and Franco-German wars important bridges were never wantonly destroyed. It was found to be sufficient to remove part of the line near the surface of the ground, so as to derail trains. To prevent speedy repair by the enemy, it was found necessary to destroy some considerable length of the permanent way, and this was done by simply making a boufire of the sleepers. But as the enemy repaired such breaches by taking out alternate sleepers from the nearest portion of the line and relaying the rails, the plan was adopted of piling the rails on the bonfires so that they became twisted and out of shape, and useless for railway purposes. Now the use of high explosives will admit of a more speedy destruction of the rails. Mr. Bell intimates that experiments ought to be made with a view of ascertaining whether it might not be possible to destroy a considerable number of rails at one operation. In places where there is a double line, a single track can easily be restored if the bridges and tunnels are intact. A tunnel can be rendered temporarily useless without being destroyed, by the simple expedient of an artificial collision between two heavily laden trains. If the rolling stock be of iron, the difficulty of clearing away the *debris* is, Mr. Bell says, incredible. The Southerns, though often losing rolling-stock by the success of the raiders in crippling the railway and cutting off retreat, yet in many instances, succeeded in carrying off their stock, and in hopelessly destroying the abandoned portion of the line. When this happened, the Federals reconstructed the line on their own guage, and used their own rolling-stock. New connections and deviations, rendered necessary by the destruction of bridges, were effected by timber trestles and beams. This plan would not serve in India, where the river floods have to be counted with. On the other hand, as Indian river-beds are for the most part dry for several months of the year, another American expedient, known as the "momentum dip" will be very useful, and has been, as a matter of fact, frequently used to make diversions. The velocity of the descent, supplemented a little by the locomotive, and by the speed of the approach, is sufficient to take a train up the opposite slope to a height equal to the descent, provided the curve at the bottom and at the top is made sufficiently easy. A speed of twenty miles an hour will carry a train up fifteen feet, thirty miles thirty feet, fifty miles ninety feet, and a speed of sixty miles up a hundred and thirty feet of rise. What is necessary is, to have the switchback straight from end to end ; a very slight curve might cause a derailment. We can well understand that, as Mr. Bell says, "the process of violently rushing down a steep place, with a full train, as viewed from the engine foot-plate, is neither devoid of excitement, nor, at times, of risk." These diversions in the Indian river-beds have, he states, attained to quite extraordinary development negociating ravines from twenty to thirty and often even from fifty to sixty feet in depth. A rise from the level may be surmounted on the same principle of momentum, by rushing the train at it—provided the change from the level to the incline is made easy. With regard to the destruction of bridges and tunnels, the lecturer points out that apart from the natural repugnance to vandalism in civilised nations, it is recognised that the destruction of a first-class bridge, may seriously hamper the action of the force destroying it. All that is required is the crippling of the line, or, as it might be said, putting it out of action. With a view to facilitate this process of crippling, the lecturer suggests that minor bridges should be interpolated in either approach to a major bridge, and he deems it fortunate that in India the necessity of fortifying and defending such structures is generally recognised, and largely acted upon. This is the more necessary seeing that the destruction of a single span of a great river bridge in time of flood would be a first-class disaster. The Continental method, practised during the Franco-German War, of blocking a tunnel by colliding two trains in the interior has not prevented the French and the Italians from mining their respective ends of the Mont Cenis tunnel.

In the art of rapidly constructing railway lines for military purposes, it is satisfactory to know that we hold the record, though General Skobeleff has done a good deal in that direction. The Sibi Line, 119 miles long, constructed in 1879 at the rate of forty miles a month, compares satisfactorily with the thirty-eight and a half miles per month, in which the 154 miles from Merv to Chardjui were constructed by General Annenkoff. Sir Richard Temple has a right to feel gratified with this comparison. The Sibi Line was made through a desert which contained neither water, food, forage, nor fuel. Abundance of water was, however, obtained from the Sind Irrigation Canals at the base, and was carried forward in trains as the line proceeded. When Skobeleff in the following year laid down his tramway from the Caspian to Akhal Tepe, a distance of 135 miles, he had to obtain a supply by distilling the salt water of the Caspian Sea. The limit of rapidity in constructing a war railway with twenty-four feet rails is four miles a day. It might be increased to six miles a day with thirty-six feet rails. The necessity of joining accurately one rail to the other, so as to avoid breaches of continuity and allow for expansion and contraction, renders a quicker rate practically impossible. Judging from English and Russian experience, a clear month is needed to make the preliminary arrangements, and thereafter the utmost progress that can be effected is from four to five miles per day. The Russians have had no experience in the construction of mountain railways. In the Bolan and the Harnai our engineers have become familiar with that difficult work. The Russians railways in Central Asia are built and worked far more economically than is possible in India. "Unlike richer countries," says General Annenkoff, "Russia is unable to sacrifice millions for political ends on costly and elaborate works, and failing gold, has to expend the energies of her people. Above all it is to the army that she looks for the devotion to duty and self-abnegation without which arduous toils amidst discouraging circumstances are not to be expected." Mr. Bell shows what this self-abnegation and devotion to duty really means. The European workman's maximum pay on the Trans-Caspian Railway is from rupees five to rupees ten per mensem, and the skilled mechanic's from forty to a hundred. Of course the secret is that these workmen and artisans are conscripted soldiers, and their self-abnegation means that they are compelled to give forced labour to the State. The educated members of the railway battalions, when wounded or superannuated, receive the appointment of station-master, the pay of which is a hundred rupees a year with rations ! When this economy in wages is supplemented by a similar economy in fuel—the price of naptha on the Caspian being equivalent to coal at two rupees a ton—it can easily be seen that a railway in Central Asia does not cost much. This is fortunate, for in Russia as elsewhere railways have their vicissitudes. More attempts have been made, with more or less success, to destroy railway bridges or railway trains in Russia—especially when any of the Imperial Family is understood to be on board—than in all the other countries of the world put together. General Sanford, in thanking the lecturer for his instructive paper, pointed out that under circumstances which might easily arise, it may be necessary to resort to exceptional measures to protect the vast net-work of Indian railways in times of war or disturbance. Military protection cannot be always depended upon—except in so far as it may take the form of severe punishment after the damage is done. His recommendation that some system should be carefully thought out and decided upon to insure the safety of the railways, and provide for the summary punishment of offenders, undoubtedly deserves consideration. Whether reprisals on the nearest inhabitants, and making their property liable, is wise or necessary is more than doubtful. There is something to be said for the employment of a larger force of railway police, and line inspectors, and an improvement in the police arrangements in those parts of the country through which the railways pass. We may hope that it will never be necessary that justice shall be administered from the saddle instead of from a chair in the kutchery. But we can all concur in the opinion of the Director General of Military Works that the Engineers of the Public Works Department, who will be responsible for the repair of damaged lines, are admirably qualified for the task by their knowledge of the country and its resources and by a fertility in expedients fully equal to that of any Russians or Americans.

THE review on the annual report of Indian Jails in British India has just come to hand, and opens with a reference to the enquiry which Drs. Walker and Lethbridge carried on a couple of years ago, as to the working of the jails in the larger provinces. Before passing orders it was thought desirable to convene a Conference of experts to consider among other matters the best means of devising a uniform system of marks counting towards remission of sentence. This Conference met in Calcutta last cold weather, and submitted its report, but the Government of India, though determined to adopt its recommendations, has addressed local governments and administrations, placing before them their matured views and orders on every branch of jail administration. The report of the Commissioners, which reviews in detail the conclusions and recommendations of Drs. Walker and Lethbridge, is to form a standard manual of reference in all matters relating to jail discipline and management. A statement appended to the report shows the offences committed by and the punishment inflicted on convicts in jails. The number rose by four thousand, the majority of cases being those connected with forbidden indulgences or the possession of prohibited articles. Breaches of jail rules relating to work declined, but offences against prison discipline, other than those relating to work, increased by five thousand. Punishments were consequently more numerous than before, and in every way under the head of corporal punishment larger figures are to be found. Solitary confinement and reduced diet are resorted to more frequently than was formerly the case ; Burma and the North-West Provinces Jails showing marked preference for these methods of restoring content. As the criminal law under which prisoners are incarcerated is the same throughout the country, the necessity for such uniformity of punishment, as is recommended by Drs. Walker and Lethbridge, is this year pointedly brought home to Government. A scale of punishments for jail offences has been approved, and the necessary legislation to give effect to it will shortly be introduced, it being an essential part of the new arrangement that every offence and every punishment, however trivial, shall find a record in the statistics of jail administration. The system of rewards and remissions of sentences is also to be made uniform. The award of marks is to be made applicable to all convicts sentenced to one year's imprisonment and upwards. Marks earned by convicts for industry and good conduct are in future to be taken into account in calculating the period of sentence remitted, and also with reference to the grant of prison privileges, and the selection of convicts for promotion to any grade of prison offices. Altogether the treatment of prisoners seems to be already more considerate than it was before. The cost of rations and cost of establishments, hospitals, clothing, and contingencies have however grown.

AN "Anglo-Indian," who hails from Madras, has felt it necessary to write a book dealing with the horse in India and how to breed and rear him. The work was printed at the Lawrence Asylum Press, but beyond that fact, and that the preface is dated from Madras, there is nothing to indicate the authorship. The information h

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ANARCHIST FRANCOIS.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

Francois, the Anarchist, who was arrested in London in connection with the bomb explosion at the Café Very in Paris was yesterday brought up before the Magistrate at Bow Street, who granted his extradition. The prisoner appealed.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

The Indian Currency Commission yesterday examined Mr. Macneill and Mr. Stephen Ralli.

The examination of Sir Frank Forbes Adam has been postponed owing to his illness.

The Committee will meet again on Saturday, and will then adjourn *sine die* owing to the sitting of the Brussels Monetary Conference.

THE INDIAN COMMAND.

Neither General Brackenbury nor General Buller desires to succeed Lord Roberts in the Indian Command. Sir Evelyn Wood is chiefly mentioned in military circles in connection with the appointment. Sir George White and Sir George Greaves are also mentioned. A decision in the matter is shortly expected.

LORD HARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 17.

H. E. the Governor will leave Poona by the 9-10 p. m. train for Wathar on the 23rd instant, and proceed to Mahableshwar by dak. He will leave Mahableshwar on the 1st of December, arriving at Bombay on the 2nd.

PRESENTATION OF COLOURS TO THE 5TH B. I.

Sir George Greaves will present new Colours to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry at Bombay, on the 6th of March next.

HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 17.

The Nizam's Cup day attracted a large and brilliant gathering of spectators on the course. The fields were good, and the sport capital. In the first three races there was a series of surprises in the downfall of Redskin, True Blue, and Marquise, making matters pleasant for the bookmakers.

The Nizam Yar Jung's Plate, distance three-quarters of a mile, was carried off by Silver Cloud, an outsider, which won a easy race by one length, Bendoola being second, and Redskin third. Three started. Time—1min. 28secs.

Betting: 6 to 4 on Redskin; 3 to 1 against Silver Cloud; and evens on Bendoola.

THE GRAND STAND STAKES.—One-and-a-quarter-mile race. Six ran.

Dameron	1
True Blue	2
Kohinoor	3

This was an easy win for Dameron; the favourite True Blue falling off in the final half-mile. Time—2 mins. 25secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Dameron and Kohinoor; and 6 to 4 against True Blue; and Mite and Effie were also entered for the Afsur Jung Plate, but Mite was scratched. This race was a walk-over for Effie.

LAIK-UD-DOWLAH'S SILVER VASE.—Distance, 5 furlongs. Seven started.

Punjab	1
Marquise	2
Blood	3

Easy win for Marquise, the favorite being nowhere.

Betting: 5 to 1 against Punjab; 1¼ to 1 on Marquise; and 2 to 1 against Blood.

THE NIZAM'S GOLD CUP.—Distance, 2 miles.

Venture	1
Turkish Flag	2
Sirius	3

The field of ten got away to a good start and raced together for a mile and a-half, St. Kildare showing the way. The favorite Venture lay well behind in company with Turkish Flag top-weight. Just before the home turn Venture and Turkish Flag came through the crowd, and raced for some distance on even terms, leaving the field well behind. When coming into the home straight a pretty race was witnessed by Turkish Flag whose weight told, and when within the ropes the favorite had matters pretty much his own way, coming in a good length ahead. Gibbs rode a splendid race. Sirius and the rest of the field were out of the winning. Time—3 mins. 51 secs.

Betting: 3 to 1 against Turkish Flag; 8 to 1 against Sirius, Plaintiff, Patna, and Alert; 4 to 1 against Brown Bee; 6 to 4 against Venture; 20 to 1 against St. Kildare; and 12 to 1 against Kahatan.

THE JEMADARS' PURSE.—Rs. 700. Distance 6 furlongs. Three ran.

Flash Light	1
Comilla	2

A good race between the first and second, 1 length separating them. Time—1 min. 20 secs.

Betting: Flash Light 1¼ to 1; 3 to 1 on Comilla; and 10 to 1 against Wild Oats.

THE AFSUR JUNG SUBSTITUTION PLATE.—5 furlongs.—Five started.

Rangoon	1
Tara	2
Collector	3

This proved to be the closest finish of the day, Rangoon winning a capital race on the post, half a length separating the second and third.

Betting: 3 to 1 on Collector and Showhiman; 6 to 4 on Julia; 2 to 1 against Rangoon; and 6 to 1 against Tara.

THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RIFLE ASSOCIATION MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 17.

The shooting was good, and there was fine weather the whole day.

Sir George Greaves is now in camp with his Staff and the Head-Quarters Staff. Several interesting matches were shot off in the Diana Plate. Miss Pottinger now leads; she made 34 at 50, and 32 at 100 yards.

Private James, Lancashire Fusiliers, made the best aggregate scores in Matches 12 to 16, and wins the Bombay Rifle Club's Silver Medal.

Captain Francis made the splendid score of 39 out of a possible 42 in the revolver fixed target.

In Match 16, 600 yards, the Championship Series, the result was as follows:—

	Pts.	Rs.
Lieut. Cashel, Kings Own Yorkshire Regt.	34	25
Sergt. Kitchen, Royal Lancaster	34	20
Color-Sergt. Potter, Durham L. I.	33	15
Private James, Lancashire Regt.	32	10

Match XXIV.—Open to British Officers and Civilians, 600 yards:—

	Pts.	Rs.
Lieut. Young, Worcester Reg t.	34	50
Lieut. Pottinger	31	30
Lieut. Chitty, 19th Bo. Infantry	29	20
Lieut. Sargent, Lancashire Regt.	28	10
Capt. Wilson, Durham L.I.	26	10

Match XLIV.—Distance 600 yards:—

Jamadar Chooniial, 13th Bo. Infantry	possible	25
Lce Naik Baboorao Soorway, 9th Bo. Infy.	34	20

The Hyderabad Rifle Association Silver Medal was won by Lance Naik Baboorao Soorway, 9th Bombay Infantry, who made the highest scores in four distances, namely, 118 points.

THE WILLARD COMPANY AT THE GAIETY.

MESSRS. GILBERT and Solomon's highly popular opera "The Nautch Girl" was produced last night, at the Gaiety Theatre, and was enthusiastically received by a crowded house. The performance was capitally given, and earned the warmest encomiums which were bestowed upon it.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ROUMANIA.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

[*Per Austrian-Lloyd's Steamer Imperator.*]

A Lisbon telegram, dated October 28, 10 p.m., conveyed the first news to London of the Anchor Line steamer Roumania. The message read:—"A telegram has just been received here stating that the British steamer Roumania, bound from Liverpool for Bombay, has been wrecked off the mouth of the Arelho, near Peniche, some fifty miles north of this port. One hundred of the passengers and crew are reported to have been drowned."

A later message, dated the same day and an hour later, added: "The Roumania is a total loss, and one hundred and thirteen of those on board have been drowned. She carried fifty-five passengers, and her crew numbered sixty-seven. Only nine persons have been saved, and these have received shelter at the hospital. The captain and pilot are among the drowned. Quantities of wreckage are being washed ashore."

[Details appear in a second edition of the *Bombay Gazette*, which is issued with this morning's paper.]

INDIAN OPINION ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Barr Robertson's letters are always interesting and useful, but in his last he shows that he misunderstands the aims of the Indian Currency Association which may be taken as representing the feelings of India on the subject of our currency. The Association asks not for a high rate of exchange but for a fixed rate. No one now proposes that a fixed exchange value of 1s. 8d. should be given to the rupee. Some talk of 1s. 6d., but, perhaps, more are inclined to think that 1s. 4d. is a safer rate, and even Mr. Barr Robertson will I suppose hardly contend that this rate, if introduced at once, would be likely to produce appreciable inconvenience. If we are kept waiting until America knocks the bottom out of silver by cancelling her recent silver legislation even 1s. 4d. may be pronounced to be too high. Therefore we say let us protect ourselves in time. We do not wish to go back to any thing like the old rate but merely to pull up in our downward course.

I am by no means convinced that 1s. 6d. would be too high a rate, especially if it were possible to reach it gradually. Granted that rupee prices of exported commodities would fall in proportion to the increase given to the exchange value of the rupee that would only transfer a part of a crushing burden from the shoulders of Government and of one portion of the community to those of another portion which in consequence of no merits of its own has hitherto been free.

I do not suppose that any one is wholly satisfied with the proposed gold standard scheme. It is a makeshift remedy, but if bimetallism is unattainable we see no better one. If Mr. Barr Robertson can suggest a better we shall feel grateful, but we cannot patiently accept the advice to sit still and accept, without a struggle, the disastrous consequences of legislation by other countries which will ruin some of us and make the governing of India almost impossible.—Yours, &c.,

I. C. A.

MR. INVERARITY AND THE NAWAB MEHDI HASSAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the allegation in your to-day's issue that Mr. Inverarity has retired from the "Hyderabad Pamphlet Scandal Case," we are instructed to say that this statement is entirely untrue. Mr. Inverarity has returned to Bombay for the present, as the defendant was too ill to attend the court before to-morrow, in the opinion of the doctors, and there was no certainty the case could be proceeded with even then. We believe, it is the intention of Mr. Inverarity to return to Hyderabad, when the defence is open.—Yours, &c.,

ROUGHTON AND BYRNE,
Solicitors for Nawab Mehdi Hassan.

Bombay, Nov. 17.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. IMPERATOR.

THE following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday (Thursday, 17th inst) at 10 p.m. by Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s.s. Imperator, Captain C. Bechtinger. She left Trieste on the 3rd, and Brindisi on the 5th instant:—

Col and Mrs J Burne	Mr Gutersloh
Mr and Mrs Obbard and child	Lieut C J A Searle
Mr and Mrs Kuster, child and nurse	Dr Emerich
	Mr Hirsch
Dr and Mrs Hoey and child	Mr Gerlach
Rev and Mrs Mackichan	Mr J Grossmann
Mr and Mrs Melsheimer	Mr J T Froeschmann
Mr and Mrs Church	Mr J Tintner
Capt and Mrs Brett	Mr E Tiery
Mr and Mrs Pilkington	Mr W Gurtler
Mr and Mrs Pfeiffer	Mr K Smetham
Mr and Mrs Reynolds	Mr O Ender
Mr and Mrs F Fischer	Mr C A Schultz
Mr and Mrs O Von Hoffer	Mr Aguilar
Mrs J Jannt	Mr Hunt
Mrs Stevenson	Mr S de Tusth
Mrs Spottwood	Mr G A Marinitsch
Mrs and Miss Gro smann	Mr M Strahl
Miss Reddy	Mr Sigl
Miss Spencer	Mr A Mahler
Miss Aguilar	Mr C H Morgan
Miss Dockerill	Mr Strohl
Miss Beggs	Mr M Kohler
Miss Sylvester	Mr C Jost
Miss Mumo	Mr R Harrington
Miss Tooke	Mr L Hund
Miss Coke	Mr C R Winchester
Major Baddley	Mr G Brasso
Capt C J Caulfield	Revd Fra Pavlo
Consul R P Heilgers	Mr Coja
Mr Bolle	Mr Voigt
Mr Rehling	Mr F Lurion
FROM ADEN.	
Mrs Sealy and infant	Miss Calles
Miss Still	

MILITARY NEWS.

LIEUTENANT H. E. TIZARD, Munster Fusiliers, proceeds home for duty at the Depot.

LIEUTENANT J. C. ROSS, Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Pachmarhi.

CAPTAIN L. COMBE, Scottish Rifles, is appointed Railway Transport Officer at Jubbulpore for the season 1892-93.

THE services of Lieutenant Birdwood, 1st Bombay Lancers, have been placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

CAPTAIN A. B. DUNSTERVILLE, East Surrey Regiment, has been appointed Station Staff Officer, Agra, vice Garland, vacated.

THE grant of a permanent wound pension of £70 per annum to Captain J. H. Parsons, Indian Staff Corps, has been sanctioned by the home authorities.

LIEUTENANT the Hon'ble F. H. S. Roberts, King's Royal Rifle Corps, is appointed Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Lieutenants W. J. P. Preston, Middlesex Regiment, and F. Woodall, Sussex Regiment, have been posted to the 2nd Battalions, of their respective regiments.

COLONEL A D' O. TWEMLOW, and Lieutenant A. H. D. Raich, Royal Engineers, are transferred from the Sirhind-Lahore Command to the Rawalpindi and Madras Commands, respectively.

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the maintenance of the Burma Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department on its present basis, until a report is received upon the second year's working.

THE undermentioned officers are granted leave to England:—18th Hussars.—Captain H. T. Laming, for twelve months, on private affairs. 1st Battalion Hampshire Regiment.—Captain M. deMontmorency, for 12 months, on medical certificate.

COLONEL A. G. HAMMOND, Corp of Guides, has been granted 12 months' leave to England, on private affairs; and Lieutenant F. G. C. Humfrey, 12th Bengal Cavalry, 4 months' leave on medical certificate. Lieutenant R. L. A. Carnegy, 9th Bengal Infantry, has 6 months' leave to Calcutta, to study the languages.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the appointment of the following officers as probationers for the Staff Corps:—Lieutenants C. L. Gregory, Royal Irish Fusiliers; E. H. S. Cullen, West Yorkshire Regiment; and K. S. Cassels, Hampshire Regiment; and Second-Lieutenant W. C. French, Lancashire Fusiliers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR MACNEILL and Mr. Stephen Ralli gave evidence before the Currency Commission on Wednesday.

FRANCOIS, the Anarchist, has been extradited by order of the Bow-street Magistrate.

AT the High Court yesterday, the hearing of the Tramway Company's suit against Mr. Soundy was concluded before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran. His Lordship reserved judgment until this morning.

THE Royal Indian Marine s. s. Lawrence, under the command of Captain C. W. R. Hooper, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Bushire, which port she left on the 3rd inst. The Lawrence had been stationed at the Persian Gulf since May last. She has come here for her usual repairs. During the voyage she experienced fine weather.

THE Mysore Government has remitted the Hulbanni tax for 1891-92 in all taluks which suffered the most from drought in the districts of Tumkur, Chitaldroog, Kolar and Bangalore, and in the French Rocks Sub-Division of the Mysore district. A portion of the tax appears to have been already collected. This has to be refunded by way of remission in the patta heriz 1892-93.

THE weekly return of births and deaths within the Municipality of the City of Madras, reported from 5th to 11th November, 1892, shows:—Population, 452,518. Births, 421; deaths, 387. The births include 226 males and 195 females, comprising 5 Europeans, 12 East Indians, 30 Native Christians, 337 Hindus, 36 Mahomedans and 1 other. Of the total deaths 188 were males and 199 females. Death is shown to have resulted as follows:—From measles, 9; from fevers, 149; from dysentery, 45; from diarrhœa, 10; from other diseases, 174. The ratio per mille was 40·5 among Christians, 45 among Hindus and 43·9 among Mahomedans, in all cases higher than the average of the ten previous years.

THE Judicial Department in the N.-W. Provinces sustains a notable loss this week in the person of Moulvi Mahomed Sami-ullah Khan, C.M.G., Judge of Rae Bareilly, who, after over twenty years' service, is on the point of retirement. Beginning as a member of the subordinate judiciary, the Moulvi soon gained a reputation which raised him above the ordinary run of sub-judges, and accordingly when Lord Northbrook wanted to find a native of India to accompany him to Egypt he was selected. In Egypt he did good work, and on returning to India he was picked out on the first opportunity by Sir Alfred Lyall for an Oudh judgship. It would not be easy at the present moment to name many Mahomedans of these Provinces, who for character and capacity, would be entitled to be considered fitting successors to Moulvi Sami-ullah Khan.

IT is probable that the practice of realising moribund prisoners which has been adopted in Bengal during the past year will shortly become general in all parts of India. The Government of India has no objection to the rules framed by the Bengal Government so long as all releases in prospect of death are entered as "deaths" in the Mortality Statistics. The rules, it may be remembered, apply to two cases: first, that of the prisoner who is almost certain to die, and who is released simply in order that he may have the comfort of spending his last hours at home; and, secondly, those who are likely to die if detained in jail, but have a chance of recovery if released. It has been pointed out that in jail hospitals properly maintained and supervened, the chances of recovery should be greater than outside. There are, however, certain cases in which the surroundings of jail life may affect a sick prisoner injuriously, and these were provided for in a resolution of the Government of India issued about four years ago.

FROM the 5th to the 11th instant, 2 Europeans, 8 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 311 Hindus, and 45 Mahomedans died within Municipal limits in Madras, making a total of 387 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 318. The deaths are thus classified:—9 from measles, 149 from fevers, 45 from dysentery, 10 from diarrhœa, and 174 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 44·4 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 36·6 per 1,000 per annum.

PUNDIT HARA PRASAD SHASTRI, in reviewing the publications received at the Bengal Library during the year 1891, draws particular attention to a life of Aul Chand, by Pandit Bhuvan Mohan Nyaratna. Aul Chand, he explains, was the founder of a sect of Vaishnawism, of which the Kartabhajas of the present day are a branch. He ascended to heaven in the Saka year 1861, and left his rags with one of the poorest of his disciples, Ramsharan Pal, of Ghospara, near Kanobrapara. These relics are worshipped by the descendants of Ramsharan Lal to the present day, being exhibited on rich cushions placed on ornamental bedsteads. About sixty years ago, the high caste men of the Kartabhaja community denied the headship of Ramsharan's descendants, and split up themselves into various dissenting groups under various leaders. One of these leaders, Babu Nava Kumar Gupta, settled at Faria Pukar and obtained a very large following among the middle classes in Calcutta. The Kartabhaja community is, however, composed at present of the humbler classes only.

THE Public Prosecutorship of the North-West Provinces on its new footing, that is to say, with an enlarged scope which includes many of the functions of a Standing Counsel in regard to advising upon civil cases, and with an enlarged salary adequate to the increased importance of the work, has been conferred upon Mr. Arthur Strachey. The one and only objection that could be offered to the appointment, namely, that Mr. Strachey is somewhat junior in standing at the Bar, may be forestalled by saying that the post was, in the first instance, offered to but declined by Mr. W. M. Colvin.

THE death-rate in Calcutta has of late years been a low one, the introduction of a pure water-supply and the laying of 200 miles of pipe-sewers having mainly contributed to keep down the mortality. The ratio per mille for the last ten years is about 26, which compares very favourably indeed with that of other large cities in the East. But as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal points out in his review of the last Municipal Administration Report, there are certain facts which somewhat lessen the satisfaction derived from the returns. The population includes a large number of temporary male adults, who flock to Calcutta for employment. The proportion of men in the prime of life is thus unusually high, and as a consequence, that of infants and children is abnormally low. As the members of the floating population generally leave for their homes, when sickness comes upon them, few actually die in Calcutta itself. Further, as Sir Charles Elliot says, the death-rate of a town is largely influenced by that of its infant population, so that when the latter is extremely small, the general rate must ordinarily be correspondingly favourable. This does not admit of any question, and if proof were needed it is to be found in the suburban area of Calcutta itself, where the population is more constant. The death-rate there was 37 per thousand in 1890 and 39·4 last year. Other causes contribute, however, to the unhealthiness of the suburbs. The water-supply has not yet been fully extended to them: "the conservancy arrangements there are in a rudimentary state, foul tanks and open drains and ditches abound, and thick tropical vegetation finds space to grow which conceals impurities in life, and breeds malaria in decay." In future the vital statistics are to be made up for Calcutta and the suburbs as a whole, and a population of nearly 700,000 will then have to be dealt with. Calcutta may thus, in the eyes of the outside world, lose some of its reputation as a healthy city, but this is unavoidable under the circumstances.

THE repeated complaints made of the delay of the English mails in Bombay are gradually having their effect, observes an up-country paper. The starting of special trains is by slow degrees becoming more common, till we may almost hope eventually to reach that happy state of things when no matter at what hour the mail steamer reaches Bombay, fast special trains will be in readiness to distribute its burden. For some time the authorities have sent on the mails when the steamer was signalled at or before seven o'clock in the morning; they have now made an improvement of an hour and a-half, and the limit has been advanced to half-past eight. This is something. Further, it has been known to happen in the past that the G. I. P. train at Jubbulpore has missed connection with the East Indian Railway train. This is now understood to be possible no longer, as the two companies have arranged a plan of mutual accommodation. Yet another improvement in the train service may be chronicled. It is, that if the ordinary mail from Bombay, with the English letters aboard, reaches Allahabad at a time after the departure of the Calcutta train, a "special" will be run, whose object it will be to overtake the more slow-going "ordinary."

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT suggested an important modification of the proposed Municipal Bill in his reply to the Commissioners of the Ranchi Municipality a few days ago. The Commissioners protested against the appointment of a paid agency whereby the assessment of Municipal taxes would be taken out of their hands, a measure which would tend to undermine the very foundations of local self-government by withdrawing from municipalities one of the most onerous and important of their functions, while it would cast a serious reflection upon their integrity. To this complaint the Lieutenant-Governor replied that since appeals from the paid assessor would be to the Commissioners themselves, it was impossible to suppose that any slur was cast upon them. The assessor would merely be a paid servant, and the Municipality would retain its final authority. His Honour suggested, however, that the section might possibly be so modified that paid assessors would be appointed only when there was any serious complaint against the assessment.

IT has been brought to light by the French Census of 1891 that a number of foreigners are residing in Paris without having conformed to the decree of Oct., 1888, obliging them to declare themselves at the Prefecture of Police. These foreigners, our Paris correspondent says, are now classed by nationalities, and Police Commissioners have been charged to warn them that if they do not conform to the decree within five days they will be prosecuted. One hundred Belgians around the Rue du Mail have been warned. They belong to the nationality which has the greatest number of residents in Paris on the wrong side in this matter of the law.

IN the Berlin publication, "People's Religious Library," Dr. A. Kalthoff, a Bremen pastor, who left the Prussian Church because of a conflict with the ecclesiastical authorities, has written a volume on Charles Kingsley, chiefly dwelling on the Christian and Socialistic teachings of the author of "Alton Locke." Kingsley's sermon, "The Message of the Church to Operatives," is given entire in the fourth chapter of Dr. Kalthoff's book, which is written in an interesting, lively, and enthusiastic style.

THE Governor of Bohemia, Count Thun, has sent to the superintendents of police in the several districts the following singular order:—"You will herewith take the names of all persons who support Socialist journals, who display any red sign, or take part in Socialist agitations; and also the names of the Reserves or persons in the Landwehr, or other men who are in any way connected with the military."

AN example of unconscious frankness on the part of a waiter is reported by a customer of one of those cheap Paris restaurants whose showy wine lists are believed to be very much more varied and extensive than the liquors in their cellars. "Does Monsieur prefer the Magon at one franc or the Chateau Leoville at one franc and a-half?" asked the waiter. "What is the difference?" inquired the customer. "Half-a-franc, Monsieur," was the prompt reply.

THE vast sum on deposit in savings banks in France at the present moment seems to show that in spite of the great national disaster of twenty-two years ago, in spite also of the gigantic losses of people in humble stations in life over the Panama Canal failure, habits of thrift are no less deeply implanted in the French nature than of old. No effort is spared by the Government to encourage these habits by all legimate means. One of the most remarkable plans is that of rewarding proficiency or deligence in schools not with goody-goody books with gaudy covers, which are scarcely ever read by the recipients, but with a deposit of a few francs in a savings bank.

THE Marco Polo, a second-class ironclad in the Italian Navy, has been launched at Castellamare. She belongs to the class of torpedo-rams, but is larger than those already existing in the Italian Navy. Her principal armament will be six cannon of 152 millimetres bore, four of which will be under deck, while the other two will be placed in turrets, at the prow and stern of the vessel, and, besides, ten other cannon of 120 millimetres bore within decks. There will be four torpedo tubes above water on the battery, and one under-water tube at the prow. There will be other minor artillery, and a powerful ram below the surface of the water. Needless to say that cellular compartments insure the ship from sinking if struck below water by an enemy's fire.

THE Paris Municipality is making a determined effort to raise the status of its humbler employes. A credit of £80,000 sterling has been voted towards an increase for the latter half of this year of the wages of all workmen in the employment of the Municipal Council whose wages are less than five francs, or say four shillings, a day. Among the men whom it has been decided to benefit at once are labourers, sewermen, sweepers, &c., whose work is arduous, and who do not, like some other employes, get their lodging and firing free. At the same time the principle of a small periodical increase of wages—with a maximum at the end of five years for men who are steady and remain at their work during that time—has been adopted.

THE Report of the Committee appointed by the Royal Society to inquire into the subject of colour vision has now been made, and the Marine Department are in communication with the Royal Society and with the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington as to the best mode of giving effect to its important recommendations. These involve the abandonment of the present system of examination, and the substitution of entirely new methods, the employment of which, it is believed, cannot fail to detect colour blindness when it exists. In connection with this subject it is of interest to note that out of the 4,652 persons in the Mercantile Marine who were candidates for masters' and mates' certificates last year, twenty-seven were rejected through their inability to distinguish colours.

THE great floating baths which from their large number form so conspicuous a feature of the Seine in Paris will before very long cease to exist. Under an order of the Prefect, dated some years ago, they are gradually disappearing. No new ones are allowed to be built, and the old ones must not have any substantial repairs done to them, but must be broken up when no longer, if the term may be permitted, seaworthy. The largest of all is called "La Samaritaine;" and as this does not seriously impede river traffic, and it is owned by a number of small shareholders, whose interest in it is being gradually extinguished, the new rule about repairs is less rigidly enforced than in some other cases. "La Samaritaine" is, moreover, considered as in some sort a public establishment, inasmuch as it grants tickets at greatly reduced rates to children in public schools and to the poor of Paris.

HOW would London stand in the matter of hospital accommodation, asks Mr. Dudfield, the Kensington Medical Officer of Health, if the metropolis were again afflicted with an epidemic like that of 1870, when the deaths from scarlet fever were 6,040 out of a population of 3¼ millions? Or even like that of 1880, when the deaths from this cause were 3,100 out of a population of 3¾ millions? Mr. Dudfield considers that the demands of scarlet fever alone are not unlikely to require 4,300 beds. At the present time the beds occupied are about 3,500. On the whole, he thinks that, provision should be made of not less than 5,000 beds for scarlet fever and diphtheria. From these calculations it follows that London requires in its rate-supported or public hospitals, at the lowest reckoning, 6,150 beds, or some 1,050 more than the Royal Commission recommended ten years ago.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, with Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker Yajnik in the chair. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdalla M. Dharamsi and Anandrao Narayen Vasudeo; Dr. Ardesir Dadabhai Mody; Mr. Budroodin bin Abdula Kur; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks; Mr. Bhagwandas Narotumdas; Drs. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar and Thomas Blaney; Messrs. Bomonjee Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Serval, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, and J. P. Cornforth; Drs. Cowasjee Hormusjee and Cowasjee Pestonjee; Messrs. Damodar Thakersi Muljee and Darashah Ratanjee Chichgar; Dr. D. A. D'Monte; Mr. Dinshaw Eduljee Wacha; Rao Saheb Elapa Balaram; Dr. Fardunjee Nassarwanji Bisni; Mr. Fazulbhai Jumabhai Lalji; the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram; Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha; Messrs. Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Goolam Hoosein Allana, Hormusjee Cursetjee Coorlawalla, W. C. Hughes, and Ibrahim Rahimtula; Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., C.S.I.; Messrs Jamsetjee Kharshedjee Kama, Jaya Karadi Liagu, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, and Kharsedjee Nasarwanjee Wadia; Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maconochie; Dr. Meherjibhai Rustomjee Setna; Mr. Muljee Bhowanidas Barbhaya; Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C.I.E., Dr. Nanabhoy Nowrojee Katrak; Messrs. Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowrojee J. Gimadia, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandas, Rahimtula Kairaz, G. W. Roughton, Selim Solomon, Shivajee Dhurmajee, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, and Vandrawundas Purshotumdas; Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas; and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE BYCULLA OVERBRIDGE PROJECT.

It was proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee that Government resolution No. 1905 Public Works Department (Railway), dated Sept. 28, 1892, on the subject of the proposed construction of a footbridge over the G. I. P. Railway at the Byculla Overbridge, be recorded.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said:—As was generally kuown the Standing Committee had made provision for this bridge in the ensaing budget. The share of the G. I. P. Railway towards the construction of the bridge would amount to about Rs. 10,000.

The motion was carried.

THE BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Corporation accorded their sanction to a lease to the Bombay Telephone Company for five years from the 28th of November, 1892, and the right to set up, conduct, maintain, and use the telephone wires through or over the public streets on the same terms and conditions as those previously sanctioned.

MR. RIENZI WALTON'S NEW OFFICE.

Mr. P. M. Mehta proposed and it was resolved, to record memorandum No. 15707, dated 17th October, 1892, from the Commissioner, forwarding letter, dated 30th September, 1892, from Mr. Rienzi Walton, stating that he accepts the terms for the office of Drainage Engineer, and is prepared to resume his duties at the expiration of his leave, provided the state of his health is such as to satisfy his medical advisers that he incurs no risk in so doing.

THE NEW MAHOMEDAN BURIAL-GROUND.

Consideration was next given to the following report of the committee appointed in September last on the question of the purchase of a burial-ground for the Mahomedan and Beni-Israel communities:—

"The Committee appointed by the Corporation on the 8th September, 1892, beg to report that after having had a full explanation from the Commissioner, as to the reasons for selecting the site for the burying-ground in Victoria Road, instead of acquiring the Unjir Bagh; and after consulting the Health Officer on the subject of the suitability of the soil for burying purposes, the Committee now recommend the Corporation to approve of the following site for a cemetery for the dead of the Mahomedan and Beni-Israel communities in lieu of the proposed site at Unjir Bagh, and at the cost of Rs. 3-8 per yard, viz., a plot of land admeasuring 66,000 equare yards or thereabout belonging to the estate of Mr. Rowji Jeewanjee, situate on the south side of Victoria Road, Byculla. The Commissioner estimates that the cost of the land in question will be about a lakh less than that of the Unjir Bagh, while the site is as good or better, and the area about 2,500 square yards more. The Committee desire to add that at this meeting Mr. Solomon proposed that the consideration of this question be postponed in order to allow of further inquiry: (1) as to whether an alternative site could not be selected with a view of meeting the objections of certain owners of property on the Victoria Road to the opening of a burying-ground in their locality; and (2) as to whether another suitable site in the neighbourhood cannot be secured at a cheaper rate. The answers of the Commissioner to these objections were, that although Messrs. Sassoon had recorded their protests against the selection of this particular site, their properties would in no way suffer from the establishment of the proposed cemetery. The Commissioner further explained that unless great hardship was to be entailed on the Mahomedan community, the Victoria Road site was the best that could be provided to meet immediate wants. No sites south of Albert Road were obtainable except the one in question, and the Unjir Bagh, or any site north of Albert Road, would be too distant. The Corporation have already, in approving the selection of the Unjir Bagh, affirmed the principle of selecting a site in this locality, and the chief reason for substituting a site now recommended instead of the Unjir Bagh is that it is much cheaper. It is sanitarily unobjectionable, and in point of accessibility is preferable. The Committee therefore have no hesitation in recommending it."

The subjoined minute of dissent was entered by Mr. S. Solomon. I must place on record my dissent from the foregoing recommendation and report. Notwithstanding the apparent affirmation of a contrary principle by the Corporation, I am strongly of opinion that the Municipality should do all in its power to discourage the opening of fresh burial-grounds in populated localities, and should arrange that all new cemeteries are located beyond the limits of the inhabited portions of the city, in accordance with the practice adopted by civilized and enlightened communities in the present day. It may, perhaps, be impossible to carry out this principle absolutely, but I think that the Municipality should not run counter to it, to such an extent as is now proposed. The site recommended by the majority of this Committee is situated in a thickly-populated quarter, and is energetically protested against by the owners of neighbouring properties, who are prepared to contest at law, if necessary, the action of the Municipality. They are large ratepayers and their representations are deserving of more consideration than has been vouchsafed to them, as it appears neither just nor dignified for the Municipality to endeavour to roughly override the rights of individuals. I am informed, moreover, that the opposition to this site does not proceed only from the Messrs. Sassoon, but that the Jain community is also indignant at the idea of a large cemetery being located so near one of its most sacred temples. To my mind there is no valid reason why a site for this burial-ground should not be sought for further away from populous centres, where it could be secured much more economically and without interfering with private rights or arousing opposition from neighbours."

MEDITATED ACTION AGAINST THE CORPORATION AND THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Corporation considered letters, dated 19th and 24th October, 1892, from Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, stating that their clients, Mr. Jacob Elias Sassoon and Sir Albert David Sassoon, will file a suit against the Corporation and the Municipal Commissioner, or either of them, to restrain them from using or permitting to be used as a burial-ground certain land, at Mount Road, Byculla, near their clients' bungalows at Byculla, Victoria Road, and Love Lane, or from acquiring any such land for any such purpose.

Mr. Barrow, the Municipal Secretary, read the several memorials from Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Abraham Ezekiel Savarkar and other managers of the Prayer Hall and School Synagogue in Khuduck, Messrs. Joseph Ezekiel and Aaron, managers of the old Beni-Israel Synagogue at Mandvie, Messrs. Benjamin and other members of the Beni-Israel community in which they stated their objections to the proposed new burial-ground.

In the petition from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, which strongly represented the views of the other memorialists who affixed their signatures the proposal was objected to on the ground that the cemetery would prove a serious nuisance to the inhabitants of the locality and tend to considerably depreciate in value the surrounding property. It was opposed to the sanitary science of the present times to open up new burial-grounds in the vicinity of thickly-populated towns and the memorialists suggested that the cemetery should be located outside the city on the flats, where at present the area inhabited was very small.

Mr. G. W. Roughton moved that in view of the purchase of Unjir Baug for the sum of Rs. 375,000 for a burial-ground for the Mahomedan and Beni-Israel communities, as recommended by the Standing Committee in their resolution No. 4467, of the 3rd August, 1892, the Corporation should sanction the acquisition for that purpose at a capital cost not exceeding Rs. 2,75,000, such sum to include preparation and demarcation and the construction of a road through Narel Wadi to Matharpacady, of a plot of ground at Mount Road, admeasuring 66,000 square yards or thereabouts, provided Government was willing to grant a ninety-nine years' lease thereof at a quit rent not exceeding four pies a square yard; (2) that the amount required be advanced from surplus cash balances pending adjustment against a loan to be raised for the purpose. That the following letters be recorded, dated 19th and 24th ultimo from Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani on behalf of Mr. J. E. Sassoon and Sir Albert A. D. Sassoon, giving notice of intention to file suits in the High Court to restrain the Municipality from using the land in question (in Victoria Road) as a burial-ground; memorial from Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., and others protesting against the opening of the proposed cemetery; letter to the President, dated 10th inst., from Messrs. Abraham Ezekiel Savarkar and other managers of the Prayer Hall School Synagogue in Khuduck, stating their objection to the proposed cemetery; letter from Messrs. Joseph Ezekiel and Aaron, managers of the old Beni-Israel Synagogue at Mandvie to the same effect, letter of the same date from Messrs. Benjamin and other members of the Beni-Israel community also to the same effect, and expressing approval of Mr. Solomon's proposal for opening a cemetery in the DeLisle Road.

Mr. Roughton, in addressing the meeting on his motion, drew the Corporation's attention to the

climatic considerations materially intensified the evil. In support of this contention the speaker referred to Liverpool where two cemeteries similarly situated had been closed. With reference to the remark regarding the carrying of the corpses he observed that other sections of the community who did not use carriages had to carry their dead a very long distance. For instance the Hindus had to go to Haines Road and the Chinese to Matoonga. Another objection to the ground in Mazagon was that the graves would probably not be deep to any particular depth. There were, of course, rules as to the depth at which they should be dug; but when graves were hurriedly dug and corpses hurriedly buried, it was impossible to say that the regulation depth was observed. The bodies would probably be placed at a short distance beneath the surface and poisonous gases would soon find their way out and poison the atmosphere. As to the dangers of litigation so lightly spoken of by Mr. Roughton, he observed that they had had experience in that direction, and consequently knew what litigation implied. The ground they were told was cheaper than Unjir Bagh, but he would inform them that only a short time since the property, now valued at Rs. 3½ per square yard, had been offered to Mr. Sassoon for Rs. 2½ per square yard and refused, and although they had been told that if the cemetery was not built the ground would be useful to the Municipality, but they had no right to spend money in that haphazard way, for it was not likely that if they wished to dispose of it they would realise anything like Rs. 3½ per square yard. It was true Sir Albert Sassoon was in England, but Lady Sassoon for a portion of the year resided at Sans Souci, and many members of her family frequently resided with her, and it was on her initiative that steps had been taken, in the name of her husband, to prevent the ground being taken up, because she considered it would be objectionable. At all times of the day and night she might be disturbed by the noise of funeral parties passing, and he said this with all due respect to the Mahomedan community, for it was well-known that the funerals were not conducted in perfect silence. He did not think the Corporation were committed to Mazagon, for any resolution which, if it was not carried out within three months of its passing, could be rescinded. The resolution alluded to by Mr. Roughton had been passed not three months but three years, and, therefore, the Corporation were quite at liberty to reconsider the matter. Another objection to Mr. Roughton's proposal and of great weight was that the proposed cemetery was in close proximity to Aga Khan's dwelling and also Husseinabad where large meetings of Khojas took place, and those, gentlemen, at certain periods of the year, were not always pacifically inclined. And the presence of others opposed to them might lead to undesirable results. There would, of course, be police protection, but it often happened that disturbances arose without warning and it was impossible for the police to be on the spot before serious disasters took place. There were other sites not very much further away which would be far more convenient. There was one on the road to Sewree next to the China Mills. Another suitable plot was near Fergusson Road not quite so far from the Mahomedan centres and lastly there was a piece of land in the De Lisle Road, which belonged to the Municipality and could be made to meet the requirements of the case by an expenditure of not more than Rs. 40,000. He had no doubt that the Health Officer was in favour of the Mount Road site, but he had never furnished them with a written report on the subject. He had only spoken as to the suitability of the soil for drainage and water-work purposes. The ground was not level, and some people who were supposed to know something about it said that it was rocky, and if that were so it was a decided objection. In conclusion he strongly urged them to seriously consider his suggestion as to the site at the De Lisle Road.

Dr. A. N. Mody seconded the proposition.

Brigade-Surgeon Banks said he considered there were serious objections to the placing of grave-yards in inhabited parts of the town, and remarked that in disposing of their dead it was their bounden duty to see that they were disposed of in such a manner that they would not injure the living. He objected most strongly to the proposal to establish a cemetery at either Unjir Bagh or the other sites.

Mr. Ebrahim Rahimtoolla referred to Mr. Solomon's remarks regarding the conduct of Khojas and emphatically denied that they were so fond of fighting as Mr. Solomon tried to make out. (Hear, hear.) In making that statement Mr. Solomon had drawn on his imagination, for the Khojas were the most peace-loving people in Bombay. To say that they were fond of disturbing the peace was a libel on the community.

Mr. S. Khote said that Mr. Solomon's proposal as to the alternative site was the best solution of the matter before them.

Dr. Katrak said he entirely agreed with what had been said by Dr. Banks.

It then being nearly five o'clock Mr. P. M. Mehta moved that the debate should be adjourned till Monday, as they wished to hear the Commissioner and several other gentlemen wishing to address the meeting on the question.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Balchundra Krishna, and carried.

The Corporation then adjourned.

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending November 5, 1892.)

Description	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	41,572	29,950	11,622	...	12,489	
Goods	39,355	17,221	..	7,866	..	22,331
Other earnings	3,282	4,872	..	1,590	7,997	..
Weekly total	84,209	82,043	2,166	...	..	...
Aggregate ..	12,58,016	12,59,911	..	..	..	1,895

The demand for game and poultry has improved since last week. Game is still cheap, however, partridge and teal particularly so. Grouse is the exception, young birds being very scarce and dear. Poultry continues cheap, though turkeys fetch good prices if plump and fine. Fishmongers complain that there is but a poor demand for their excellent and varied supplies. Turbot and brill are cheaper than they were, and soles are considerably less expensive. Cod is excellent and quite cheap, as are halibut, hake, and eels. Silver whiting are scarce and dear. Dutch salmon has been in the market, and also crimped skate. Among vegetables, celery is now conspicuously excellent. Globe artichokes are scarce, but the Jerusalem variety is abundant. Vegetable marrows will soon be over. Cauliflower and Brussels sprouts are good and abundant. Cabbages are rather dear. Salads are inexpensive. The first Jamaica oranges have arrived. America is flooding the English markets with apples, but our own are so good and so plentiful that there is no need of supplementary supplies as yet. Cranberries are now obtainable. They are excellent combined with apples or blackberries, which are now beginning to get scarce. Chestnuts, walnuts, and cobnuts are all good, but the last named are very scarce.

For some time past theatrical managers in Paris have been victimized by people who get free seats by writing forged letters of application for them. In some cases the name of a fashionable actor or actress is used in this way; in others that of a manager of a theatre or a dramatic author. It sometimes happens that the letter is written in an illiterate style, when the deception is at once discovered; but not all the forgers are so imprudent. Some even display literary talent, which might be turned to better advantage; and, when writing in the name of M. Alexandre Dumas, compose quite a witty little epistle. One of the less clever of the fraternity, however, has just been nicely caught. M. Claretie, the administrator of the Theatre-Français, was amazed the other day to receive a request for two seats, signed "Alfred de Musset." At first M. Claretie thought the thing was a hoax, but the writer duly presented himself to get the tickets he expected. On being shown into the managerial room, the sham Alfred de Musset, who can never of course have seen the famous tomb in Pere Lachaise, with the weeping willow which the poet asked to have placed over it, made a full confession of his attempted imposition. M. Claretie gave him not a couple of stalls, but an order for the gallery, an act of magnanimity which it is to be hoped will not cause an epidemic of forgery of dead men's signatures.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 15th November were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*.

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 14th 6 feet 10 inches, being the same as last year. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Rabi sowings in progress. Agricultural operations retarded by prevalence of fever in Dadu taluka. Agricultural stock in fair condition.

Shikarpur.—River 3 feet 5 inches against 3 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Threshing of kharif crops and ploughing of wheat lands progressing. Crops damaged by locusts in one and by crickets in two talukas. Condition of cattle good.

Hyderabad.—Reaping of kharif crops continues. Rabi crops partly sown in some talukas and being sown in others. Average outturn of kharif crops estimated at 12 annas in the rupee.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Begari flowing; beneficial to crops in Sir Amani in Shahadadpur taluka. Kharif reapings continue, but delayed in parts by prevalence of severe fever.

Thar and Parkar.—Reaping of kharif crops completed; average yield 12 annas in desert talukas.

Ahmedabad.—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of rice and jowari nearly completed. Sowing of rabi crops in progress. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Prices stationary.

Panch Mahals.—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of early crops almost completed. Fodder supply sufficient. Cattle healthy.

Kaira.—(For week ending 12th November).—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of rice, kodra, and bajri still progressing. Sowing of gram and wheat in progress except in Anand and Borsad talukas, where it is completed. Probable outturn of crops fair. Fodder supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition.

Broach.—Wheat and jowari crops considerably damaged by "Khopedi" (grass-hoppers) in a few Bara villages of Jambusar taluka. Sowing of wheat, lang and gram in progress. Standing crops good. Prospects of crops good. Condition of fodder supply good, and agricultural stock healthy.

Surat.—Standing crops in good condition. Reaping of kharif crops and rabi sowing continue. Prospects and probable outturn of crops good. Fodder sufficient and agricultural stock good.

Khandesh,—Reaping of kharif crops almost completed. Picking of cotton and sowing of rabi crops continue. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices of food-grains continue high except those of bajri, which have slightly fallen.

Nasik.—Reaping of kharif crops going on in Sinnar, Igatpuri, Niphad, Chandor, Nandgaon, Baglan, Kalvan and Peint. Sowing of rabi crops completed in Nasik, Yeola, Malegaon, Kalvan and Peint. Bajri damaged by the late heavy rain in all talukas of the district. Prospects and probable outturn of crops fair. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good in Igatpuri and Chandor, and fair in other talukas.

Colaba (Bombay).—Abnormal temperature 1° cool on 9th, 12th and 14th, 1° warm on 10th and nil on 11th, 13th and 15th. Vapour in air excessive on 9th, normal on 13th, and defective on all other days. Abnormal wind easterly on 10th: wind normal on other days.

Thana.—Reaping of late crops in progress. Condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock good.

Kolaba.—Reaping continues. Crops generally good, though somewhat injured by late rain in Mangaon and Mahad. Agricultural stock good.

Ratnagiri.—Rain in three talukas, maximum 70 cents in Devgad, minimum 16 cents in Chiplun. Reaping in progress. Agricultural stock good.

Poona.—Harvesting of kharif and sowing of rabi crops almost completed. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Prices almost steady.

Ahmednagar.—Reaping of kharif crops continues in parts. Treshing of bajri commenced. Cotton picking in progress. Sowing of rabi crops continues. Standing crops in good condition. Fodder supply and agricultural stock good. Price of jowari slightly higher in three talukas.

Sholapur.—(For week ending 12th November)—Rain for week, at Pandharpur 82 cents, none elsewhere. Total rainfall sufficient. Slight damage to the standing kharif crops in some talukas owing to the late excessive rain. Prospects of kharif crops fair. Fodder and green grass sufficient. Agricultural stock good.

Satara.—Rain at Satara 2 cents, total 38 inches 42 cents; in talukas during week, maximum 1 inch 6 cents in Valva, minimum 2 cents in Tasgaon. Kharif reaping almost completed. Rabi sowing continues. Condition of cattle good.

Belgaum.—Reaping of kharif crops progressing. Sowing of rabi and jowari almost completed and that of wheat and gram in progress. Rabi, jowari and cotton slightly injured by late rain. Fodder and water-supply good.

Belgaum.—No rain at Belgaum, slight elsewhere. Reaping of early crops commenced. Rabi sowing nearly completed. Agricultural stock good.

Dharwar.—Reaping of paddy commenced. Sowing of wheat in progress. Cotton seedlings good, but in some places suffering slightly from excessive rain.

Kanara.—Slight rain in five talukas. Harvest continues. Garden crops and sugarcane healthy.

Rajkot.—Harvesting of bajri crops completed and that of jowari in progress.

Wadhwan.—Sowing of wheat in progress.

Baroda.—Agricultural stock and standing crops in fair condition. Reaping of kharif and sowing of rabi crops in progress.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

The following is a List of Unclaimed Letters lying at the General Post Office, Bombay:—

Alexander, H N
Allen, D
Aston, H T
Bulkeley, Mrs
Broomfield, A E
Bahiram Jung
Brounstaun, R, Mrs
Barboza, A
Brooke, H
Bowen, R
Bradley, W A
Burke, M, Miss
Crowe, G R
Collins, J O
Charles, M C
Carpenter, Mrs
Clark, F E, Revd
Crawford, H E
Conolly, C A
Camalley, J
Colkers, A R
Devere, Miss
Dohiral, J
Durant, H, Mrs
Etherington, B, Serjeant
Eddis, A S, Mrs
Edwards, G, Private
Fitz Gerald, M, Lady
Fairbanks, A, Revd
Fabian, Geo
Fieldhouse, A Mrs
Faulkner
Faulkner, W A
Genthe, S
Grand, Mrs
Goldenberg, I
Ghuther, L
George, Mop
Haugert, A, Revd
Harris, J M, Revd
Horloger, H
Hancock, A
Heide, R
Henderson, A E, Miss
Helms, F
Hosking, E
Heller, M
Heaton, J H, M P
Harris, George
Harris, George
Hurley, A
Hardinge, C, Miss
Hamilton, E, Mrs
Hayter, M, Mrs
Innes, J R
Jeffrie, W F
Kelly, E H, Dr
Karapadi Anan-thaji
Kennedy, S, Dr
Kennedy, C S
Kinloch, C W
Koch, G
Lendrum, J, Revd
Lascelle
Lorenson, F
Leake, S M
Munk, I H, Miss
Maning, J A
Mahomed Baksh
Mayo, S
Morris, L
Marinbuck, J
Mungesha Raw, J
Murray, E E
McDonald, W T
McDermott, A
Martindate, D'Butts C S, Capt.
Martindate, D'Butts C S, Capt.
Meadam, W
Martin, S H
Nolan, A H, Mrs
Nazareth, L J
Owen, A H, Mrs
O'Brien, H C W
Prospere, L
Pearson, A, Mrs
Peterson, C H P
Pelkett, G A
Pelts, S, Mrs
Pereira, Miss
Powes, Miss
Powes, Miss
Pitar, F E
Phipps, V A, Mrs
Porey, A J
Revelicod, J
Rude, A
Rinket, F
Ray, H
Russell, A J
Russell, J W
Rossell, C H
Rawlings, Kate, Miss
Rawlings, Kate, Miss
Reel, C
Sowell, R D
Smith, A
Schwarts, M
Styan, H S
Saldanha
Shankland, R R
Spencer, C G
Stuart, W J, Major-Genl
Stegemann, E A, Mrs
Stoddard, W A
Szechengi, A, Count
Stevens, W T
Schapira, K
Sharplin, A C
Sinclair, W J
Shamanandra Swami
Stephenson, T
Shiva Gopal Sownbassa, Brigg-Genl
Southgate, P
Townsend, E S
Tenney, O R C
Truemayne, S
Thomas, C
Tanqueroy, Wellanem F
Tutchen, E, Mrs
Vickers, W
Wachtmeister, A, Count
Wheatley, H
Maj
Whomond, O
Wali Mohomed Baba
Williamson, A, Mrs
Werch, E C
Wood, Mrs
Whylock, J, Lt

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended November 5, 1892, on 1,577·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,32,000	2,75,000	4,000	4,11,000
Or per mile of railway	79	161	3	246
For 19 weeks of 17 weeks of half-year.	18,20,636	34,05,017	2,93,342	55,18,995
Total for 18 weeks.	19,52,636	36,80,017	2,97,342	59,29,995
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,571·32 miles open]	1,03,841	2,22,980	5,877	3,32,698
Per mile of Ry do.	62	133	4	199
Total to corresponding date do.	19,66,359	42,61,376	91,809	62,22,544

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 78,302
Decrease to date ..... " 3,92,549

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothergill's Madonal keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE VANSITTART BANKRUPTCY.

A INTERESTING POINT OF LAW.

An important question with reference to the legality or otherwise of gifts made by a bankrupt to his wife within two years of the bankruptcy has been raised in London in connection with the failure of Mr. Vansittart. The bankrupt, Charles Goodrich Vansittart, formerly lived in India, says the "Times," and was well known as a promoter of companies and engaged in large speculations. Among the natives he was sometimes termed the Gold King of India. Between December, 1890, and December, 1891, certain valuable presents of diamond jewelry of the alleged value of £1,000 were made by Mr. Vansittart to his wife, and he having now become bankrupt, the trustee desires an order directing that the jewelry in question might be given up for the benefit of the creditors. Mr. Witt, Q.C., and Mr. Germaine appeared in support of the application. Mr. Yate Lee, who appeared for Mrs. Vansittart, said that the jewelry now sought to be recovered was really given on four occasions, including the birthday of the bankrupt's wife and the anniversary of their marriage, and also on one occasion when a horse of the bankrupt's named Romance won its first race. The application was made under section 47 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883; but that section did not apply to a case like the present, although the statute 13 Eliz. might apply. Section 47 was intended to deal with a settlement of property when a trustee intervened, and did not apply to a pure gift. Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams said that as he was asked to put a construction on a section of the Bankruptcy Act which might be of considerable public importance, the Court ought perhaps to take a little time to consider the matter, especially as at present it felt some slight difficulty in reconciling certain previous decisions. The Court would, therefore, reserve judgment.

On October 27th, Mr. Justice Williams delivered judgment. He said that it was extremely difficult to extract from the decided cases any clear definition of the transfers which would or would not fall within the operation of section 47. The section had a history. The word "settlement" did not appear in the original statue of 1 Jac., c. 15, s. 5. In the case of "Kensigton vs. Chatler" (2 Maule and Selwyn's Report, 36) Lord Ellenborough held that money did not fall within the section which was confined to things which were the subject of conveyance or capable of being conveyed or procured to be conveyed. Lord Ellenborough did not mean by this that the section only extended to land and did not tend to personal property, but he meant, apparently, that the section did not apply to a gift of money which, if given directly to the donee, could not have been intended to be preserved, and he seemed to have mentioned the fact that money was not included in the words of the statute rather as an illustration that the statute was not intended to apply to gifts of personal property not intended to be preserved by the donee, than as a definition of the subject matter intended to be the subject-matter of the section. The Court inferred from this and other decisions on the same lines that the judges so read the sections as to make the application of it depend on the intention of the donor, at all events to this extent, that the section did not apply to cases where the circumstances of the gift made it manifest that the subject-matter of the gift was not intended to be preserved by the donee, as would be manifest in the case of a gift of money to a son to advance him in his business or for his maintenance. The words of the original section, so far as they affected the point under discussion, remained unaltered until the year 1869, when for the first time the word "settlement" was introduced into the bankruptcy statute. Perhaps the object of the change was, on the one hand, to indicate that the section was not intended to apply to transfers of property which, from the nature and circumstances of the transfer, showed that the donor did not contemplate the preservation of the actual subject-matter of transfer by the transferee; and, on the other hand, to indicate that the section did apply to the transfer, even of money, when the intention was manifest that the money should be preserved either in its original form or in some other form of investment. It was difficult to account for the use of the word "settlement" in substitution, for the word transfer or conveyance, unless the Legislature intended to indicate the transaction to fall within the statute, must be such as to negative a contemplation by the donor of the possible permanency of the subject-matter of transfer as the property of the transferee. That was what the Court understood Mr. Justice Cave to mean in the case "*In re* Player—*Ex Parte* Harvey" (2 Morrell's Bankruptcy Cases' at page 267) where he said:—"The word to look at is "settlement." It means that 'settlement.' shall not be confined to ordinary formal settlements commonly so called, but may include any transfer of property. But settlement must be the end and purpose of the transaction, that is, the preservation of the thing, whatever its form, for the enjoyment of another person." Taking that view a present of diamonds by a man to his wife was a present which the Court ought to hold was a settlement on the wife within the meaning of the section. It seemed that the purpose of the transaction was the preservation of the thing, whatever its form, for the enjoyment of another person. The Court thought that the donor contemplated the retention by his wife of the present which he gave her. The Court would have held just the same if he had given her money to buy herself a present. It wished to add that, if it had had to construe the section apart from previous decisions, the Court was not at all sure it would not have limited its operation to written transfers. It was impossible, however, at this time to introduce such a limitation into the section which had never been introduced, at all events expressly, in any of the judgments in any of the decided cases.

THE NEW GERMAN ARMY BILL.

Details of the new German Army Bill have been published by the *Cologne Gazette*. The *Reichsanzeiger* does not contradict them, but says "they cannot have been obtained except in an irregular manner." The Bill fixes the standing army at 492,068 (including officers and non-coms.) as the yearly average for the five years from Oct. 1, 1893, to 1899. The total increase will amount to 86,500. If, therefore, the Bill is accepted by the Reichstag without amendments or alterations, the peace effective will amount to 598,156 men and the annual number of recruits would henceforth be about 235,000—not counting 9000 one year's service volunteers—instead of about 180,000 as hitherto. The Bill proposes that the infantry shall consist of 711 battalions instead of 538; the cavalry of 477 squadrons instead of 465; the field artillery of 494 battalions instead of 434; the foot artillery of 37 battalions instead of 31; the pioneers of 24 batallions instead of 16; the railway troops—a sort of engineers—of 7 battalions instead of 6; and only the 21 train battalions are to remain unaugmented.

The preamble of the Bill points out that the peace effective of the French army has amounted on an average during the last three years to 519,000 men, and the annual number of recruits to 230,000 in round numbers. In 25 years, after deducting 20 per cent. for men who have become unfit or have died, this makes about 4,053,000 men. Russia's peace effective amounts this year to about 987,000 men, of whom only about 100,000 are garrisoned in Asia. The annual contingent of recruits numbers 281,000. This makes, in 23 years—the period during which the Russians are liable to military service—after a similar deduction of 25 per cent. 4,556,000 men. Germany, says the Government, can no longer look on quietly, but is forced to draft into the army every man liable to and fit for military service. Financial considerations have induced the Government to consent, under certain conditions, to the introduction of the two years' system in the infantry. To the other branches of the service this concession does not apply. The legal liability to three years' active service is, however, not removed, but the men in the infantry will be merely dismissed after two years' service. The Government at the same time reserves the right to keep for the third year with the colours all the soldiers who are sentenced during the first two or more than six weeks' imprisonment. It is estimated than in 24 years, should the Bill pass into law, Germany will have an army of 4,400,000 men.

The increase in the yearly military expenditure caused by the new Bill is fixed at 64,000,000 marks, of which 56,500,000 are demanded as a first instalment. Besides this 61,000,000 marks are required as extraordinary expenses for the first half of the year 1893-94, and a further 5,800,000 will be demanded later on.

The *Freisinnige Zeitung*, the organ of Herr Eugen Richter, the leader of the Liberal Opposition, which, of course, declares this Bill to be utterly unacceptable, supposes that in the above sum are not included the enormous expenses which will arise from the necessity of building more barracks and other military establishments. The same paper shows from figures that though the French military law provides for an annual contingent of 230,000 recruits, that number can never be sent up, and says that France has therefore reached the limit of her military strength.

Notwithstanding the excessive demands of the Government, I am inclined (writes the *Daily News* correspondent) to think that the Bill will be passed by the Reichstag.

IN Ordinary and Periodical Malarial Fevers, Fothergill's Madonal if taken occasionally as directed, will prevent the impending attack.—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS & Co., Fort, Bombay.

DEATH OF MRS. HARRISON.

Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, died on Oct. 25, the immediate cause of death being exhaustion consequent upon pulmonary tuberculosis.

Queen Victoria has sent the following message to President Harrison:—"Balmoral.—To General Harrison, President of the United States, Washington,—I have heard with the deepest regret of your sad loss and sincerely sympathise with you in your grief.—Victoria, R.I." The Pope has also sent a message expressing his heartfelt condolence. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Cleveland have addressed messages to President Harrison. The flags in Washington are everywhere at half-mast, and tokens of mourning are general.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Washington pays the following tribute to the deceased lady:—Mrs. Harrison possessed in an eminent degree all the homely virtues. She adapted the routine of the White House, as far as possible, to the standard of private life, and subordinated official display to the provision of everything that could contribute to her husband's comfort. Fashionable society sometimes smiled at the consequence of this system; but the great middle-class recognised the realisation of their ideal, and hence the popular sympathy with the sorrowing household of the President is very genuine.

There is a pathetic account of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison's early days in the obituary notice published by the *Times*.

When only 16 years of age (says the writer) she met Benjamin Harrison, at that time a student at the college for young men in Oxford, and before her 17th birthday she became his affianced wife. Harrison was then a poor boy, the son of a poor man, and, while he could boast the possession of an historic name, had little else to aid him in his battle for place and fortune. Marriage, therefore, seemed a long way in the future for the young lovers, but just as Harrison's school days came to an end and he was about to leave his sweetheart and go into a law office, an old maiden aunt died and left him a legacy of £160. This sudden change of fortune made the future look so bright that the young people decided to marry at once, and marry they did—Harrison and his girl-wife driving across the State of Indiana in an old farm waggon. The long, and at that time dangerous, journey was safely accomplished, and, arriving in the city of Indianapolis, they established their first home; and a very modest one it was—only a little three-roomed house, for which they paid the rental of 24s. a month. For a time the young couple found the struggle for existence a hard one.

The remains of the late Mrs. Harrison were yesterday conveyed from Washington to Indianapolis for interment. The flags on all the principal buildings in the capital were flying half-mast, and the business establishments were closed as a mark of sympathy for the chief magistrate of the Republic in his sad bereavement. In the morning a religious service was held in the East Room of the White House, which, though simple in character, was most beautiful and impressive. The coffin was covered with beautiful flowers, including a beautiful chrysanthemum wreath from Her Majesty the Queen.

MUNK'S CODLACTONE is employed in various forms of Dyspepsia, but chiefly on those presumed to depend upon Debility of the Stomach and other Diseases caused through Defective Nutrition. Re. 1-4.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

MR. GLADSTONE AT OXFORD.

Mr. Gladstone on Oct. 24 fulfilled a long-standing engagement at Oxford by delivering the first lecture under the Romanes Foundation. He chose as his subject "Mediæval Universities." The Sheldonian Theatre, notwithstanding that the occasion was observed as a University function, was crowded in every part, and both within and without the building the Premier had a hearty reception. Mrs. Gladstone, who accompanied the Vice-Chancellor, was also warmly cheered. At the outset Mr. Gladstone submitted that the University, as such, was of lay and not ecclesiastical foundation. They had thus before them the idea of the Universities fully formed for the development of the knowledge which the rolling years might add to the human store. Let them now inquire in point of date, during the first and not the least brilliant period of academic history, to what place they must accord the honour of having owned the earliest establishments to which the name University had been accorded. Bologna was established in the twelfth century, and was joined with Paris, partly on the ground of the priority enjoyed by both, Bologna, however, having slightly the advantage. Bologna earned its early fame only as a grand school of law, in which capacity it attracted students largely from beyond the Alps; while, in the course of time, other studies were gradually grouped around it, without, at first, forming part of the University. Only one other University commenced its career in the twelth century. It was then that Oxford became definitely entitled to the name, with equipment in all branches. Cambridge dated somewhat later; it was first in the year 1209 that a trustworthy notice of it was found. Like Oxford, it was supplied with the four faculties, and, like Oxford, as well as Paris and Bologna, it owed its existence to no exercise of authority, either by the State or by the Church, but to the free and spontaneous impulse which some of the most learned inquirers into academic regions regarded as the noblest features of their early history. At a later date, in the year 1318, and at the request of King Edward II., Pope John XXII. issued from Cambridge what purported to be a document of foundation; but the institution had been long at work, and it might probably then have been suffering from some temporary difficulty or decline. At one time, in 1229, she gave shelter to a body of students from Paris. At another period, in 1240, she performed the same hospitable office for Oxford, for the vicissitudes of academic existence were, at that time, not less rude and chequered than their existence itself was masculine and intense; and, from time to time, these vicissitudes compelled resort to such shelter in several quarters. But Cambridge did not attain the fulness of her stature until a much later date. It was Paris which, among the mediæval Universities, from the twelfth until the fourteenth century, towered above all the rest as the great mart of teaching and of learning, but especially of theological learning. Youths flocked thither in crowds to learn. But on a still wider and an astonishing scale did all the distinguished teachers repair thither to teach. It would seem as though the large majority of the more learned men from all the European countries gravitated to Paris, both for study and for the instruction of others. Again, in its influence as a model, and in its historical greatness as a national and even international power, none could contest the supremacy of Paris. But while thus endeavouring to do justice to that wounderful University and city, he believed there was still something to be said which might well satisfy every child of Oxford with regard to the position which fell to her lot. They could not, indeed, trace so well as in the case of Paris the preparation for full academic life by a long experience of teaching. Some presumption seemed to arise for Oxford from the rapidity with which the University, when formed, came to tread in the footsteps of its older, yet scarcely older, sister under King Stephen. And before the twelfth century had run half its course, it seemed Oxford was more or less an active seat of learning. After glancing at the history of Oxford in the intervening centuries, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to deal with some of the seventeenth and eighteen century celebrities whom Oxford sent into the world of Churchmen, and selected especially Butler and Laud as men to whom their successors had shown but scant justice. Butler, the great moral pailosopher, author of the "Analogy," whose sermons in Rolls Chapel used to be studied more than they are now, "had never had the honour of having a single line he wrote rendered into any foreign language." Laud had found England Calvinistic and made it Anglican, just as Augustus had transformed a brick Rome into palaces of marble, "or," said Mr. Gladstone slily, "if your theological propossessions lead you to prefer the inverted form of expression, let us say that Laud found the English Church of marble and turned it into brick." Then came a panegyric of Oxford Chancellors. "Ever since 1772, from Lord North down to Lord Salisbury, the Chancellors of Oxford have all been Prime Ministers." This fact, he thought, seemed to point to some specially strong tendency of Oxford methods towards the exigencies of public life. The theological and political results of University training were exemplified, and an hour and a-half's lecture concluded with an expression of opinion against any severance of theological from other branches of academic work, in the belief that a knowledge of the relations between the Creator and man was the crown of human knowledge. Active companions had come into the field to extend the range of culture, and schemes for self-reform and extension prevailed. Yet he thought the older Universities were still young, and afforded the brightest promise for the future; but the nation looked to a future of increased exertions rather than one of somoolent predominance. [A verbatim report of the lecture appeared in the *Times* of Oct. 25.]

Mr. Gladstone visited the University Press at Oxford on Oct. 25. As he was leaving, the employes asked for a speech. In a few remarks, the right hon. gentleman expressed the pleasure with which he had seen their work, and commended to them the examples of the Middle Ages, when excellence was aimed at not for its pecuniary value but for its own sake.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—November 6.

Andrew, Lt, 5th B Cavy, to rejoin, from England.

November 13.

Johnson, Bart, Major, Bo, 2nd York L I, on leave, from Deesa.

November 16.

Merriman, Col, Bo, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Grant, Col, Bengal, A A G, on leave, from Umballa.
Spring, Col, Bo, R A, on duty.

November 17.

Coke, Major, Bo, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Carleton, Lt, Bo, King's Own Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—November 15.

Carter, Lt, 8th Bo Infy, on leave, to Nasik.

November 16.

Cashel, Lt, Bo, Staff Officer, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G.W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 18th November 1892.

1. On Saturday next, the 19th instant, No. 1 Company will parade at the Sir Richard Temple Statue, at 4-15 p.m., and proceed by rail to Grant Road Station and march from there to Mahaluxmi Fort for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

No. 2 Company will parade at the Nesbit Road Head-Quarters and proceed to Mahaluxmi for drill at the 10" R. M. L. Guns.

By order.

(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.D.C., COMMANDING BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Bombay, 18th November 1892.

1 On and after this date arms and accoutrements will be issued to members of the Corps at Head-Quarters between the hours of 6 a.m. and 5 p.m. No arms, &c., will be issued to members unless they apply in person.

2 The Regiment will parade for Route-marching on Saturday next, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the Parade Ground. Red uniform, glengarry caps, arms and accoutrements. Officers will wear forage caps. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4-30 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid; members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

3 This being the first parade of the season, the Commanding Officer trusts that all members who can do so will turn out.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. Members who have not already drawn their arms, accoutrements and saddlery are requested to apply during the week for the same.

By order,

(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, November 17.)

Military Department.

The services of Lieut G C McD Birdwood, 1st Bo Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India.

G G O No 551, dated 2nd November 1892, is cancelled so far as Lieut-Col F W V Leckie, I S C, is concerned.

Ecclesiastical Department.

The Rev W E Scott, M A, Junior Chaplain, Bombay Ecclesiastical Estabt, is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twelve months.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut H F Jabob to act as Assist Political Supdt and "ex-officio" Assist Supdt of Police, Palanpur, vice Lieut H Carnegy.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E H E Leggatt, I C S, to act as Administrator of the Sachin State, during the absence of Mr J W A Weir, I C S, on privilege leave.

Judicial Department.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased, to appoint Mr W A Dubois to be sub pro tem Assist Supdt of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway.

Surgn-Major W A Barren was appointed to the medical charge of the Central Jail at Yeroda, in addition to his own duties.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to invest Lieut A B Sangster, acting Sixth Assist Political Resident, Aden, with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes.

H E in Council is also pleased to invest Lieut Sangster with all the powers conferred on confirmable Magistrate of the second class under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

H E in Council is further pleased to appoint Lieut Sangster to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Mr Trimbak Moreshwar Pendse has been appointed to act as Clerk of the second class Subordinate Judge's Court at Talegaon in the Poona District during the absence on leave of Mr Gopal Vishram Ghole.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following appointments, pending further orders:—Mr Harlal Kirpa-ram Pandia to act temporarily as second class, fourth grade, Subordinate Judge, and to duty at Nadiad during the absence of Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta, proceeding on leave; and Rao Saheb Mahadev Shridhar Kulkarni to do duty temporarily as second class Subordinate Judge at Vagra until relieved by Rao Saheb Harisukhram Manekram Mehta.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A H M Ostrehan to do duty as Assist Supt of Police in the Karachi District until further orders.

Mr A H Unwin, I C S, District Judge and Sessions Judge of Kanara, is allowed privilege leave on half salary for nine

NOTICES.

DR. P. MOTOPEE'S

ROSE.

(The best Patent yet discovered, approved, and certified as an invaluable specific for the following Diseases by the well-known Physicians of the World.)

PERSONS suffering from the following Diseases, arising from the impurities of the Blood, should be wholly cured if they use 3 or 4 phials of the above for two months, while it is guaranteed to cure magically, radically and permanently without any relapse whatever, 3 phials for an acute and 4 phials for all sorts of chronic cases of whatever years' standing will be sufficient.

The names of diseases it cures at once—

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Acidity, Costiveness, Headache, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, Diarrhœa, Complete Loss of Manhood, Nervous Debility, Prostration caused by extreme overstrain and labour, all sorts of Mercurial Eruptions, Bilious Disorders, Obstructions or Irregularity of the system and any other diseases owing from the Bad Blood.

Price Rs. 4 for 15 days' use, postage charge As. 12. Dozen Rs. 40 to all Agents and Medicine dealers throughout the World. Postage to be sent when ordering.

☞ Patients not finding complete cure by 3 or 4 phials of Rose according to the directions, shall get the above *free* as long as they are not wholly cured. But they have to pay the postage of the Medicine only when it will be sent.

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44, CHAMPATOLA LANE, CALCUTTA.

THE best preparation for Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the hair is

Ayer's Hair Vigor.

It keeps the scalp free from dandruff, heals troublesome humors, and prevents the hair from falling out. When the hair becomes dry, thin, faded, or gray, it restores the original color and texture and promotes a new and vigorous growth. Wherever used, Ayer's Hair Vigor supplants all other dressings and becomes at once

The Favorite

with ladies and gentlemen alike. It imparts to the hair, beard, and moustache a beautiful silkiness and a delicate and lasting fragrance.

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Rheumatism	Fever
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Impure Blood	Nervous Depression
Sluggish Liver	Sleeplessness
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Taken as an aperient two tea-spoonfuls in a tumbler of water (tepid) will be found mild, effective, and agreeable, and lasting without force or strain unlike the effect of a dose of Pills.

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Correspondence Invited from Firms who desire to handle our Whiskies.

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A Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, Sparkling, and Invigorating Summer Beverage, or for any Season, and a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion.

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Biliousness.	Sick Headache.
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A SPARKLING AND REFRESHING DRAUGHT.—Notwithstanding its medicinal value, the "FRUIT SALT" must be looked upon as essential as breathing fresh air, or as a simple and safe beverage under ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, and may be taken as a sparkling and refreshing draught in the same way as Lemonade, Soda Water, Potass Water, &c., only it is much cheaper and BETTER, IN EVERY SENSE OF THE TERM, TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

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TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, it is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "FRUIT SALT" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-pox, Small-pox, and all Fevers or Infectious Diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "drugs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

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CAUTION.—*Legal Rights are protected in every civilised country. Examine each bottle and see that the Capsule is marked ENO'S "FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a* WORTHLESS IMITATION. *Sold by all Chemists, &c. Prepared only at*

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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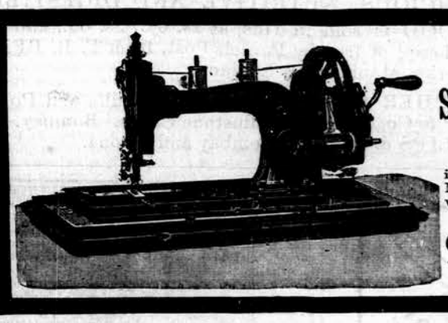

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Light Roadsters, Pneumatic Tyres, 44 lbs.

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The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in a few days by these celebrated Pills, well known as the Great English Remedy for the above complaints. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold at all Chemists' and Stores throughout India.

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LYMPHATIC, FEEBLE, DEBILITATED CONSTITUTIONS.
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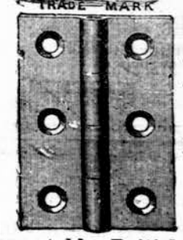

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« D'GAY, *Gazette des Hôpitaux.* »

From *The Lancet March*, 12th, 1887.

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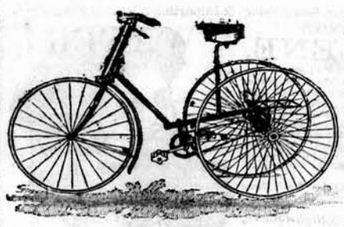

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THE MOST DELICIOUS, NUTRITIVE AND DIGESTIBLE.

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NOTED for their mildness, delicacy, and uniformity of quality. Insist on having this brand, and take no other.

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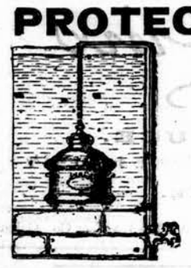

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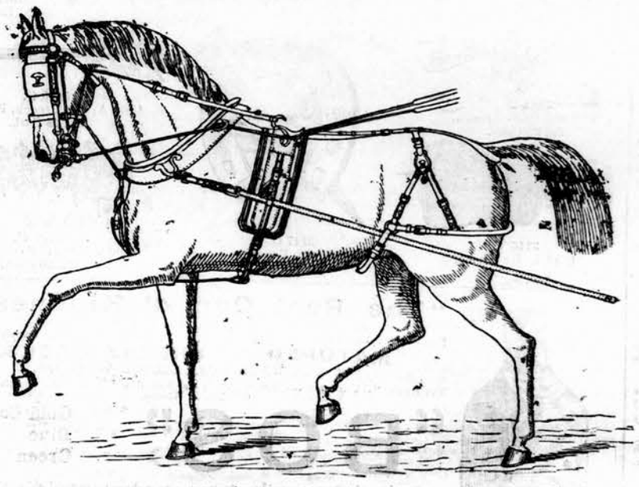

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Do. as above, with best Plated on G. S. Mounts ... ,, 100 0 0

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Medium dry
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THEIR IMPERIAL & ROYAL HIGHNESSES the ARCHDUKES of AUSTRIA. — HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF BARDI.

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An Indispensable Toilet Requisite.
Rimmel's Lavender Water,
TREBLED DISTILLED.
Rimmel's Florida Water,
Most Cooling and Reviving.
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Refreshing, Invigorating.

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TRADE MARK.

TONIC ANALEPTIC INVIGORATING.

WITH QUINA ESSENCE OF MEAT PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The most agreeable and energetic Tonic for Convalescents, Aged People, Females, Weakly Children, and all Delicate Persons.

Absolutely indispensable for the formation and development of muscular flesh, and the osseous system.

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KEMP & CO., Limited, BOMBAY.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.

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The Bombay Gazette

SECOND EDITION.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1892.

THE LOSS OF THE STEAMER ROUMANIA.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

[*Per Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Imperator.*]

THE following account of the wreck of the Roumania reaches us by the Austrian-Lloyd's steamer Imperator :—

The scene of the disaster to the Rommania is desolation itself. Beyond a few poor huts occupied by fishermen, there is no sign of human life. The coast-line is a barren stretch of sand backed by cliffs. The night of Thursday was pitch dark, and the sea was running very high. The Roumania, driven as it is supposed, out of her course by the stormy weather, and losing her bearings in the thick fog, was cast ashore and broken to pieces. The whole coast from Obidos to San Martinho has been strewn with wreckage. News of the wreck was carried to be Peniche, and a large party of seafaring men of the town set out at once for the place where the vessel had been driven on shore.

The road lay for the most part by the coast, over a long range of sand hills, where the men were exposed to a blinding rain and the full force of the tempest. They nevertheless pressed on in the hope of saving life, and after a most toilsome march at length reached Gronho. There, on the bleak shore, they found an Englishman and six coloured men. They were naked and terribly exhausted. Several were badly cut and bruised. The Englishman was Captain Hamilton, of the Indian Army, and his companions were lascars, part of the crew of the Roumania. The Portuguese took the prostrate men upon their backs and carried them to the town, where they were placed in the charge of the garrison doctor, who took every care of them. It was stated that the number of survivors was nine altogether and that Lieutenant Rooke and another man were safe, but it was not clear where these two were. The local authorities were doing their best to establish the identity of the dead before proceeding to burial, but the task was naturally a most difficult one.

A TWELVE HOURS' BATTLE WITH THE WAVES.

The next telegram from Peniche, through the same agency, announced that Captain Hamilton, Lieutenant Rooke, and seven lascar sailors, the sole survivors of the ill-fated Roumania, had all arrived there from Gronho. They had to battle for twelve hours with the waves before they succeeded in reaching the shore, but although much exhausted none of them was in a serious condition, and they were receiving every attention at the hospital at Peniche' both from the hospital staff and from the officers of the garrison. The greatest sympathy was expressed by the inhabitants, and the bells in all the churches were being tolled.

ACTION OF THE PORTUGUESE AUTHORITIES.

From Lisbon, Reuter's agent telegraphed on Saturday (October 29) that the news of the wreck and of the terrible loss of life attending it had caused great excitement in the Portuguese capital. The Government and authorities were acting with all the vigour and promptitude that the emergency called forth. As soon as the intelligence of the catastrophe reached the Ministry of Marine orders were at once despatched to the commander of the Portuguese gunboat Zaire, which was lying in the Tagus, to prepare for sea, and to proceed with all expedition to the scene of the wreck. So furious a gale, however, was blowing that the Zaire could not leave the harbour during the night, but on Friday morning (October 28) the weather moderated somewhat, and the gunboat started on her mission. Telegrams from the coast reported that thick fog and stormy weather prevailed, and it was feared that the voyage of the Zaire might be difficult.

WRECKERS WASHED AWAY.

Orders were sent from Lisbon to the local authorities to station customs house officers and fishermen along the coast between Peniche and Caldat to recover any bodies or property that might be washed ashore from the wreck. Seven corpses had already been thrown up on the shore. Some were nude, and others were dressed only in a shirt or some similar garment. The people of the place were gathered all along the shore, watching eagerly for any wreckage that might be cast up by the sea. Two of these people were rushing into the surf to seize some floating "debris" when a tremendous sea broke over them and dashed them off their legs. The wave as it retreated carried them out to sea, and they were both drowned, in the presence of hundreds of onlookers. A squadron of cavalry from Alcobaca had arrived at Peniche having been sent by the Government to keep guard on the beach and prevent any pilfering or plundering. Five more bodies had by this time been recovered, making twelve in all. One was that of a woman, and there were several children among the dead.

AN EYE-WITNESS' STORY.

A special correspondent telegraphed the following account on October 30 from Peniche :—

"I have just returned from visiting the part of the coast where the Roumania, a total wreck, lies on the rocks at a distance of fully a thousand yards from the shore. It is still impossible to obtain any coherent narrative of the disaster, and though I have seen both Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Rooke, neither of these gentlemen was in a condition to be interrogated at length on the subject' The former has already more than once gone off in a dead swoon when the terrible experiences of Thursday night were adverted to in his hearing, and his mind is so agitated that he still looks forward to seeing his wife alive, though there is unhappily nothing to justify this hope ; indeed it is believed that one of the bodies which have been washed ashore at Foz de Caldas is that of the unfortunate lady.

A TERRIBLE SCENE.

"From the information at present available it would appear that the vessel got out of her course during a heavy fog, and in the middle of the night, when all the passengers were asleep below, ran aground on the rocks. She stuck fast, broadside on, and was swept from stem to stern by a tremendous sea. The officers of the ship, who were all on duty on the bridge, were among the first to perish. They were carried away by the resistless fury of the waves before anything could be done to secure the safety of those on board. The immediate result wss confusion of the wildest description. The lascars, of whom the crew was mainly composed, appear to have entirely lost their heads. Whether or not escape by means of the boats was possible, had the attempt been made in a methodical manner, I am unable to say, and all the information I have succeeded in obtaining in regard to this point is that the ship's boats were filled with water and washed away, almost immediately, one after the other.

STRUGGLING WITH THE SEA.

"Some little time elapsed before the passengers realised the full extent of their danger, and even then many were too ill to make any effort to save themselves. Those who rushed on deck, seeing the boats gone, endeavoured to reach the bridge, hoping that they would there be beyond reach of the waves, but they were all washed overboard. The remainder, it is believed, were drowned in their cabins. Captain Hamilton made a heroic effort to save his wife, and when they were carried overboard succeeded in supporting her for some time, but his strength failing, she was torn from his grasp. He then lost consciousness altogether, and it was in a terribly bruised and utterly exhausted condition that he was some time afterwards cast up on the beach. Lieutenant Rooke had a similarly miraculous escape. Like Captain Hamilton, and, indeed, all of the handful of survivors, he was badly cut and bruised by being dashed against the rocks, and his leg was so much hurt that he is hardly able to walk.

THE LANDING AT PENICHE.

"It was in waggons drawn by oxen that the saved were conveyed over part of the rough road which lies between Peniche and the spot on the coast where the wreck occurred, those vehicles having been sent out to meet the party of rescuers who had gone on in advance. On arriving here Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. Rooke were taken to a hotel. The latter immediately telegraphed to his relatives in England announcing his escape. When the news of the disaster reached Lisbon, the Minister for the Colonies telegraphed to the authorities here, placing the military hospital entirely at the disposal of the two British officers, and giving instructions that they should be treated with all the consideration due to their rank. Capt. Hamilton and Lieut. Rooke remain, however, at the hotel.

THE SURVIVORS.

"Among the survivors, who were all taken to the Civil Hospital, is a Portuguese, named Francis Marena. He is unable to give any clear account of his escape beyond the fact that he was carried overboard, like his companions, by the force of the waves, and thrown upon the beach more dead than alive. He states that there were twenty-two women and ten children among the passengers, and that they were for the most part English families and their servants returning to India after visiting England. I have twice gone to the Civil Hospital to see the seven sailors who are being cared for there. Two of them are suffering from very severe injuries, and are in a high fever. They all occupy beds in the same ward, and have caused the hospital authorities some embarrassment, for in accordance with their religion, they refuse to eat flesh of any kind, and have to be fed with fish.

RECOVERY AND IDENTIFICATION.

The vessel, when I saw her to-day, was rapidly going to pieces. Hardly any of her hull is now visible above water. The masts have gone, and already a considerable portion of the cargo, judging from the quantity that strews the coast, has been washed out of her hold. The shore is guarded by soldiers and coastguardsmen, and the search for the dead is being continued all along the coast. Most of the bodies when recovered are quite naked. When at Foz de Caldas to-day I saw the remains of three Englishwomen, one Indian femaly servant, and three children. On the hand of one of the deceased, who is supposd to be Mrs. Hamilton, were two diamond rings. No one has yet been identified. The two English survivors are most anxious to go to Foz de Caldas and perform, as far as possible, the painful task of identifying the dead ; but in theri present exhausted and highly nervous condition they are quite unfit to undergo so trying an order, the journey over an extremely rough and exposed road being itself beyond their powers of endurance—indeed, Captain Hamilton is confined to bed at his hotel and a Portuguese doctor is attending him. Another Englishman, however, arrived from Lisbon to-day for the purpose of identifying the remains of English ladan who was a passenger, in the ill-fated ship in the event of their being recovered. Upon learning that none of the dead had yet been brought to Peniche he left on horseback for Foz de Caldas. Parties with carts drawn by mules and donkeys have been sent along the coast to search for wreckage and recover the dead. Portions of the wrecked vessel and pieces of cargo are reported to have come ashore so far south as Ericeira, which is some forty miles from the scene of the wreck. A service of waggons drawn by oxen is also being organised to assist in the work of recovery, which is being carried on under great difficulty."

STREWED WITH WRECKAGE.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Peniche, Sunday, October 30, 5 p.m., says :—The coast near the spot where the wreck took place is littered with wreckage and portions of the cargo, heaped together at various points in a confused mass. It is believed that among this "debris" are many human bodies. The wreckage is already partialiy covered up by the sand. It is reported that Lieutenant Rooke has identified the remains of Mrs. Keily, Lady Johnson, Miss Dunlop, a nurse, a negro, and a negress, and also four other persons. Mrs. Hamilton's body has not yet been recovered. Captain Hamilton, who is in a state of great distress, will remain here for the present. The cargo and other wreckage which have been washed ashore are being carefully guarded by the coast-guards.

PORTUGUESE HOSPITALITY.

Telegram on October 30, Dalziel's says that Captain Hamilton made the following communication on Saturday (October 29) :—"I would beg to call the attention of whoever is in authority to the kind way we have been treated, especially by the military doctor, Senor Auguste Jose Dominques d'Aranjo, who has done everything to make us comfortable. We are all suffering from contusions, cuts, and sprains, but it ought not to be long before we are able to move." Captain Hamilton, the correspondent adds, was in a high state of fever accompanied by delirium caused by the exposure and the heavy shock of the loss of his young wife. But yesterday morning he was somewhat better, and insisted upon leaving for the scence of the wreck, accompanied by a representative of the British Consul, to assist in the identification of the bodies. Representatives of Lloyd's and the Anchor Line Company are both on the spot rendering assistance. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has called upon Sir George Petre, The British Minister, to express the sympathies of the Portuguese Government. Canon Pope, the British chaplain at the Embassy, declined to leave last night for the scene of the wreck, in order to show his sympathy with the survivors, and to read the Church of England service at the funeral of the drowned.

LIST OF PASSENGERS.

The Roumania left Liverpol for Bombay on October 23, in charge of Captain Young, with a valuable cargo and passengers. The Roumania, which was a well-equipped boat of the Anchor Line, was a steamer of 3,387 tons gross. She was built at Glasgow in 1880, by D. and W. Henderson, and had engines of 450 horse-power. her length being 364 feet, beam 38 feet, and depth 28 feet.

In addition to Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Rooke the names of the seven members of the crew saved are—Serang Ismael fireman ; Faquaira, bath-room attendant ; Bahu Khan and Mahommed Khan (brothers), Indal Sheik, Frances Marena, and Indal Kadin.

A Liverpool correspondent states that the following is a list of saloon passengers :—Captain J. E Barry, Mrs. Barry, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Edith E. Boutflower, Miss Catherine Boutflower, three children and ayah, Miss Burbidge, Mrs. Burgress, infant and ayah, Miss Dunlop, Mr. Malcol Fleming, Captain George Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilto Mr. A. E. Heald, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Horton, Mr. H. Holroyd, Mrs. Horsford, Lady Johnson, infa and nurse, Mrs. Keily, Miss Keiernmander, Mrs Lange, Mrs. E. A. Lee, Mr. F. Littlewood. H. Maikin, Miss MacGeorge, Miss Gertru Mur Mr. S. Nicol, Miss Pisanni, Mrs. W. C. Pollard infants and ayah, Captain B. H. Randolph Randolph, Lieutenant B. P. S. Rooke, Mr. A Rooper, Lieutenant C. D. Sandford, Mrs. Sandfor Lieutenant E. W. Thompson and Mrs. Thom

THE OFFICERS.

The officers and seamen of the ship were Capta W. S. Young ; J. W. Lampitt, chief officer ; Joh Stuart, second officer ; J. McMillan, third officer ; James Macreade, chief engineer ; Dr. Saunders, surgeon ; John Ross, chief steward ; Jane Bald, stewardess ; John Russell, second engineer ; Ernest Brown, third engineer ; Henry McKay, fourth engineer ; A Kennedy, J. Watson, E. Murphy, J. Conan, and W. Bone ; T. Bowman and J. Hughes, apprentices. The remainder of the crew consisted of lascars. The officers of the ship were almost to a man Scotch.

IDENTITY OF THE PASSENGERS.

Captain George Frederick Dashwood Hamilton, one of the two officers believed to be the sole European survivors of the catastrophe, belongs to the Indian Staff, is a brother of Mr. A. L. Hamilton, the Kent county cricketer, and is himself a cricketer of no inconsiderable skill. Twelve months ago he obtained permission from the military authorities and came over from India to England to get married, and as recently as six weeks since he was married to Miss Smith, daughter of Mr. Bellingham Smith a resident of Lee. On Sunday, the 23rd October, Captain Hamilton with his young bride embarked aboard the Roumania at Liverpool with the intention of proceeding to Kurrachee via Bombay to resume his military duties. When the news of the wreck arrived in England the friends of Captain and Mrs. Hamilton were terrible distressed, and awaited further intelligence with feverish impatience. On Saturday afternoon, when a telegram was received from Piniche announcing the safety of Captain Hamilton, the intelligence was promptly telegraphed to his father. Inquiry at the residence of the young bride's father, yesterday, showed that no direct intelligence had been received from Captain Hamilton. It is understood that a son of Mr. Bellingham Smith will proceed at once to Lisbon to render what assistance he can to his brother-in-law.

Lady Johnson, who with infant and nurse was drowned in the wreck, was proceeding to Bombay to join her husband, Sir Henry Johnson, Major in the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry now stationed in India. She was twenty-six years of age, and was a near relative to Lady Irving of Folkstone, with whom she resided up to the time of her departure. She leaves behind a boy of tender years, who is in charge of Lady Irving. It was only decided three days before the vessel sailed that he should remain in Engiand.

Mr. James Nicol, the Glasgow passenger supposed to have perished, is the son of the Glasgow City Chamberlain. He was twenty-three yers of age and was in the service of Messrs W. Graham and Co., East Iedian merchants, of Glasgow. He was proceeding to take up a position in the Calcutta house of his employers, and at first booked o passage by the Anchor Line steamer Algeria, intending to proceed direct to Calcutta, but unfortunately he altered his mind and decided to go first to Bombay. All berths aboard the Roumania were filled, but he secured accommodation in one of the officers' cabins.

Lieut. Charles Douglas Sandford of the Indian Staff Corps, who is believed to have been drowned, together with his wife, is the son of Col. Sandford, and was recently married at Trinity Church, Chester Mrs. Sandford was the youngest daughter of the late Col. George Richard Westmacott, of the Hyderabad Cavalry. Lieut. and Mrs. Sandford had not long returned from their honeymoon, and they were on their way ro India in order that Lieutenant Sandford might resume duty on the expiration of his leave of absence. Lieutenant Sandford was nephew and Miss. Westmacott niece of Mrs. Sandford, heard mistress of the Queen's School for Girls. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Gibraltar, assisted by the Rev. E. C. Lowndes, Vicar of St. Oswald's Chester.